Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

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EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

PRESIDENT GREVY has signed a decree pardoning 157 communists.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts is not favorable to elevated railways.

A REBEL Congress met yesterday. That is, there will be a Democratic majority.

THE New York *Sun* makes fun of Zach Chandler's speech. That's all any fool could do.

THE *Watchman* kisses Judge Orvis on one side of the face, and gives him a thump on 'tother side.

IMPEACHMENT of the Ministry of May 16 is the question uppermost in the minds of the French people.

THE estimates for the Government expenditures of the Dominion of Canada for 1880 are $23,427,882.

SO LONG as we are a nation the people cannot forget that it was the Republican party that saved the Union.

THE Philadelphia Iron Merchant's Association raised the price of all descriptions of merchant iron five per cent.

"NEPHEW" PELTON and "Nunkie" Tilden have, it is reported, made up, and every thing is lovely at Gramercy Park.

THE late Elihu Burritt, commonly known as the "learned blacksmith," was master of fifty-two languages and dialects.

THE best minds in the country agree on this point: that the course of the Democracy is nothing short of being revolutionary.

THE Spanish Government is making arrangements to educate the colored children of Cuba. Education makes intelligent governments.

THE Democrats are laying out their work for the extra session, preparatory to being laid out themselves by the minority and veto powers.

HARTRANFT! accept it? He'd take anything.—*Lancaster Intell.* Yes; he even took the bridge from your grey-backed friends at Antietam.—*Norr. Herald.*

THE Supreme Court of Tennessee decided that sleeping cars running through that State are taxable. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE New Jersey Legislature has just passed a law prohibiting gas companies from turning off the gas from a building on account of the delinquency of a previous occupant.

"HELL'S own black spider," is what the Panola (Texas) *Watchman* calls General Butler. The old man must feel relieved to discover that one newspaper has found out what he is.—*Telegraph.*

SAM RANDALL was renominated in the Democratic caucus for Speaker of the House by a vote of 75 to 57. Where, oh! where are Wallace and Blackburn? This may be set down as a Tilden triumph.

POOR TALMAGE! Just because he tells what he sees, hears and thinks, the Brooklyn Presbytery have decided to court martial him. We wouldn't be a whit surprised to see the old thunderer put to flight his jealous pursuers.

Our Water Works.

The question as to how we can reduce the exorbitant water tax which the citizens of our borough are compelled to pay for a necessary supply of fresh water is one that has been the subject of careful consideration for some years by those who have had the supervision of our water works, and are fully acquainted with the present costly method of their working, and has also received considerable attention by some of our best citizens who are exceeding anxious to lighten our onerous burdens of taxation, and resolve upon some plan of reducing our borough debt. With our present method of pumping a water supply with steam power, it is quite evident from our six or more years' experience, that it will be impossible to reduce our water tax, or in any way to convert it into a source of revenue for the purpose of reducing the borough debt.

The cost of pumping a water supply with steam power, under the most careful and economical supervision, for the past six years has been as follows: The original cost of engine, water boiler, building, etc. for the purpose of steam power, over *eight thousand dollars;* the annual cost of running the steam power, including the cost of repairs, for the past six years has averaged over *thirty-five hundred dollars* a year. Taking the original cost as above stated of the steam power machinery, and the annual cost of running the same for the past six years, and we find that our water for that time, without including the interest on the $8,000 original cost, has cost us the enormous sum of over *twenty-nine thousand dollars*, and by adding thereto interest on the original cost it swells the sum to about *thirty-two thousand dollars.* By an improved water wheel put in within the last year, and some improvement of the spring, it has been practically demonstrated that with a water power equal in capacity to that now furnished by the spring itself, which is used in pumping a water supply in addition to the present steam power, a sufficient amount of water could be pumped to furnish an ample supply for the borough for a half century to come. That additional water power ought to be acquired at a cost not exceeding five thousand dollars; and, indeed, five thousand dollars ought to secure not only the additional water power, but also the machinery, etc., to utilize it. With sufficient additional water power to what we now have, the annual cost of our water supply—including the interest on *five thousand dollars*, the supposed cost of the additional water power—would not exceed *seven hundred dollars*, whereas it now costs us annually more than THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS PER YEAR.

For the purpose of placing the Town Council on a proper basis to acquire such additional water power as may be needed upon fair and just terms, application has been made to the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the Town Council to acquire such additional water power in such a manner as to save the borough being extorted upon by those who have water powers to sell or lease.

The moving spirits in opposition to the legislation asked for are those who own or control water powers that might be desirable for the use of the borough. In canvassing the town to secure signers to a petition remonstrating against the passage of the law, they represented that it was proposed, on the part of those who desired the law, to create an additional indebtedness of $100,000. It was hardly necessary for them to make such reckless assertions as long as they themselves continue to be so liberally and magnanimously disposed toward the borough and the tax payers. One of the parties active in opposing the law, Messrs. Hale & Duncan, has been generous enough to offer the borough a water power for the small sum of *twenty thousand dollars*, while another party opposing it have offered to lease a water power to the borough at the small rental of twelve hundred dollars a year, being just the interest on *twenty thousand* dollars.

Now, as long as these parties are so magnanimous, surely there can be no danger of paying $100,000 for a water power under the provisions of the law. If it were the purpose, as we are informed they alleged in order to get signers to their remonstrances, that under the law the council proposed to contract a debt of $100,000 for a water power, we think they should rather advocate the passage of the law than oppose it if, under the provisions of the law, they would be enabled to get $100,000 for a water power that they are generous enough to offer to the borough for the small sum of $20,000.

The law, if passed, makes no provision to increase the borough indebtedness, and does not authorize its increase; but, on the contrary, would enable the borough to secure all the additional water power and works necessary to supply our town with water for years to come at a cost not exceeding five thousand dollars. By the acquisition of such an additional water power, we can dispense with our costly steam power; can get our annual water supply at a cost not exceeding seven hundred dollars; can reduce the present rate of water tax at least forty per cent. and convert the surplus revenue realized from the water tax, even under its reduction, into a sinking fund to liquidate the borough indebtedness.

In this way we could realize out of the water tax, reduced as above stated, at least a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year as a sinking fund to be applied to the borough debt, and thus not only cut down our enormous water tax, but could also lessen the interest tax each year on our borough debt, which is one of the most onerous taxes we pay. The purpose of the law is, therefore, to benefit every tax payer in town, and the motive that prompts opposition to it is a purely selfish one, and detrimental to the welfare and best interests of the borough. Let every tax payer express his sentiments in behalf of the bill.

THE town elections which were held in Maine last week told the same story of disaster to the Greenback party that previous ones have told. Bangor, which was carried by the Greenbackers last year, was carried by the Republicans by handsome majorities. Augusta was unable to elect a mayor, but the Republicans routed the Greenbackers from the City Council and regained control themselves. Fatal defeat met the Greenbackers in neighboring towns, and many other important localities were restored to Republican rule. There can be no further doubt that Maine is restored to its old place in the column of sure Republican States. The able political prophets who foresaw Senator Blaine's political ruin, because he could no longer control his own State, will be obliged to revise their predictions.

THE Republican party of Indiana is to immediately be put on "war footing." Every county committee will be filled up. It is proposed to begin an aggressive movement at once by the establishment, in different parts of the State, with headquarters at Indianapolis, a centre of information from which political documents will be distributed freely and numerously. Chairman New's purpose, in conjunction with the Republican leaders in the State, is also to begin prepations at once for the campaign of 1880.

LAST week it was discovered that there is an old rule of the United States Senate, adopted in 1854, forbidding the removal of subordinate employees without the approval of the Vice-President, and the rule is still in force. The "rebel brigadiers" will have a lively tussel, therefore, to go the whole swine—otherwise called hog.

Startling Facts.

The clerk of the Circuit Court of Edwards county, Illinois, submits the following interesting facts:

"There has not been a licensed saloon in this county for over twenty-five years. During that time our jail has not averaged one occupant. This county never sent but one person to the penitentiary, and that man was sent for killing his wife while he was drunk on whisky obtained from a licensed saloon in an adjoining county. We have but very few paupers in our poor-house, sometimes only three or four. Our taxes are thirty-two per cent. lower than taxes in adjoining counties where saloons are licensed. Our people are prosperous, peaceable and sober, there being very little drinking except near Grayville, a licensed town of White county, near our border. The different terms of our Circuit Court occupies three or four days each year, and then the dockets are cleared. Our people are so well satisfied with the present state of things that a large majority of them would bitterly oppose any effort made in favor of licenses, under any circumstances."

The above extract is from the *Christian at Work.* Some citizens of Centre county believe that, had our Local Option law not been repealed, we should have realized similar benefits. Is it not worth while to try the experiment fairly?

The Way Matters Stand.

Mr. E. V. Smalley, the well-known journalist, has just given his views and conclusions, made from a trip through Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana. At the beginning of President Hayes term of office, Mr. Smalley was of the opinion that the Southern policy would result in good. He now admits that the South is as united, hostile and vicious as ever. He attributes the bad feeling of the South to the North: 1. To their war memories; believing, as they do, that the North caused and prosecuted the war to the ruin of the South; and hence they detest Republicans and cling to the Northern Democrats, who sympathized with them during the war. 2. They are anxious for political power, and are ready to go to any length to carry a point, believing they can dominate the Northern Democracy. 3. They want money spent by the Government in recuperating the South. They hold to the idea of a dual nationality, and hence claim as much Government patronage for the South as the North has. As to candidates, Bayard would stand first, were he available. Tilden is unpopular, but will be taken if he can carry the State of New York. Hendricks has many friends, and Thurman but few. Republicans at the South "are all for Grant."

THE widow Oliver is determined to press her suit against Hon. Simon Cameron for alleged breech of promise to marry, in which she claims $50,000 damages. The case was on the calendar for trial in the Circuit Court at Washington last Thursday, but there being several cases ahead, it did not come up. One of the counsel for Mrs. Oliver requested the court to set a time for the trial, but he declined to do so, saying that the case would be taken up in the regular order.

THE Bureau of Statistics has just prepared from the reports of Collectors of Customs a statement of the imports and exports of the last calendar year ending December 31, 1878. The statement shows that the balance in favor of the United States for last year was $305,343,028, as against $140,056,112 during the previous calendar year of 1877, while the balance in our favor in '77 was the largest ever known in the history of the Government up to that date.

FROM the latest accounts received at the hour of going to press, resumption is not a failure. Go tell the wise men whose wisdom consisted of a mighty sight of blather!

The Great Ice Gorge.

Farrandsville, a little village along the West Branch, five miles west of Lock Haven, on the line of the P. & E. R. R., was the scene of the greatest ice gorge ever known. Centre county people, or the majority at least, are not familiar with the interest and danger that is attached to the formation of a gorge of ice in the river at or near Lock Haven, and we give below an account of the jam. It is from last Wednesday's Daily *Journal*:

"The gorge was first formed in January, when the thaw was checked by sudden cold weather, before the ice in the Lock Haven or Queens Run dams were sufficiently softened to break up. At that time all the ice in the river above Farransville, and in the Sinnemahoning, filled the river bank full for a distance of three or four miles. The severe cold weather that followed and continued for several weeks, froze the broken ice into a solid mass, and when the late warm weather set in the ice was piled up nearly even with the railroad, which lies from fifteen to twenty feet above the river. This immense gorge extended from shore to shore, and, as above stated, a distance of three or four miles up the river. It will readily be seen that it would require an immense body of water to remove such a powerful obstruction. The people living along the river and the railroad authorities saw the danger, but could do nothing to avert it, and the spring flood was awaited with great anxiety.

On Monday the ice that had accumulated up to the river since the January thaw came down, lodging against the gorge and forming a mountain of ice which rose high in the air, damming up the river and causing the water to rise rapidly above. On Tuesday morning all the flats were covered, families were obliged to abandon their homes and seek safety in flight, and the railroad for a mile and a half was covered from six to ten feet deep with water and ice. The sight of this formidable gorge and the great body of water above was a frightful one, never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

On Tuesday afternoon three hundred men were sent to the scene, mostly from this city, with intentions of making an effort to break the gorge, but the danger of venturing upon the ice was so great, and the obstacle was such a formidable one that little was accomplished, and all that could be done was to await the action of the constantly increasing body of water. At night it was apparent that the mountain of ice could not much longer withstand the pressure, and the breaking away of the gorge was watched for by many persons fearful of the results that might follow.

About ten o'clock, with a thundering roar and frightful crashing and plunging, the mighty obstruction began to move, tearing away fences and everything in its way, and piling great blocks of ice high up on the banks. When once under way the pent-up waters hurried the ice down stream with the rapidity of a fast train of cars. It reached the Queen's Run railroad bridge in a solid body, crashing against the piers and shooting up high into the air. Eye witnesses say the sight and sounds fairly made their hair stand on end. The bridge withstood the charge, and the gorge soon passed on, going over the Queens Run dam in large blocks, towering in the air and raking the bed of the river. It crowded the banks as it came on down the river leaving the roads and flats covered with ice and drift, and reached this city about eleven o'clock. Those who saw it say that it roared like distant thunder as it approached, and the rapidly rising waters warned them not to stand too near the banks. Fences along the river were torn away, barns battered and broken in by the crowding ice blocks. The river within a few minutes raised from the six-foot mark to over ten feet, carrying the ice many feet up on the banks along the city front and filling the road on the opposite side of the river. No serious damage was done in town, but it is feared that the boom piers have sustained great injury, the extent of which cannot be ascertained until the water falls. The damage at Queens Run and Farransville must have been great, as the houses stand on the flats and the ice must have been crowded in among them."

The railroad above Farransville, besides being covered with ice and drift, was torn up for a considerable distance. Four hundred men were put to work, and by Thursday night at 11 o'clock a train passed over a temporary track.

A SHOWER of pure sulphur fell at Allentown, Easton and Reading on Sunday, accompanied by snow.

Newspaper Jottings.

—The Wheeling, W. Va., *Evening Standard* has changed hands.

—Williamsport's latest venture in newspaperdom is the *Sunday Morning Breakfast Table.*

—The Woodbine *Twiner* is name of a newspaper published t Woodbine, Iowa.

—Mr. B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") is very ill with rheumatic gout at Chelsea, Mass.

—The *Sleepy Eye Wide Awake* is the paradoxical name of the new paper published at Sleepy Eye, Iowa.

—The Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times* has changed the hour of its issue from the afternoon to the morning.

—The Northern Iowa Editorial Convention resolved that the subscriber who pays cash is "the noblest work of God."

—Do girls in a printing office like men to set up with?—*Puck.* Yes, but some old "sticks" are ruled out.—*New Haven Register.*

—J. Henry Harper, a grandson of the late Fletcher Harper, became a partner in the firm of Harper Brothers on the 1st inst.

—The motto of the Pueblo, Colorado, *Chieftain* is "vine, vinegar, vitriol, enterprise and independence." He must be "a bad man."

—The Rome, N. Y., *Sentinel* declares that its favorite exchange is printed at public expense, and is called the "Greenback."

—A Welsh paper recently contained the following in its notices to correspondents: "'Truth' is crowded out of our columns this week."

—There are twenty quires to a ream of paper, and but one choir to a church; still it is enough to set the entire congregation by the ears.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Atkinson, mother of Mr. Atkinson, of the Greensburg *Tribune and Herald*, died a few days ago, in the seventy-first year of her age.

—A. C. Stevenson, a printer engaged in the Boston *Herald* composing room, died at the Massachusetts General Hospital recently of twisting of the intestines.

—"When I die," said an editor to his better half, "I want to get where there are no more fires to make." She cheerfully replied that she presumed he would.

—An agricultural paper tells how to "dress a hog." The best plan is to make his clothes very large, especially around the waist. Corsets are no longer fashionable.

—The proprietors of the Boston *Evening Transcript* have formed a corporation, and the *Transcript* will henceforth be published by the "Boston Transcript Company."

—A stock company has been formed at Milwaukee for the publication of a Scandinavian paper, to be called the *Folkebladet.* Mr. N. C. Frederikson, who has the name of a political economist, is to be the editor.

—The *Greenback Nationalist*, publishedby J. R. Durborrow at Huntingdon, has yielded up the ghost after a sickly career of about eleven months—an unusually long life for a Greenback paper.

—Leon Hyneman, a veteran Masonic editor, died at his residence in New York on the 5th inst. He had been paralyzed for a long time, and had been unconscious for the past week. He was for many years editor of the *Masonic Mirror and Keystone*, and was the author of a large number of works. He was a prominent Mason and Oddfellow, the founder of the Order of Druids, and an honorary member of the Liberal Club.

—The Louisville (Ky.) *Post* prints a story that we should not like to believe, to the effect that at the outbreak of the war the late George D. Prentice, in consideration of the receipt of $25,000 from a very prominent man, wrote a column editorial favoring the secession of Kentucky, the Legislature being in session, but at the last moment it was taken from the forms, after the departure of Mr. Prentice for his home, by his associate editor upon his individual responsibility.—*Pittsburgh Telegraph.*

Poetry.

FALLING LEAVES.

No more these spreading shades,
Mixed with the tremulous sunshine on the grass,
Invite to stretch my limbs, while white clouds pass
Above in fleecy braids.

Good-bye, good-bye, dear leaves!
For you stern Autumn blows his trumpet call;
Each tree that hears it, ere your glories fall,
In stoic silence grieves.

But why entreat your stay
Till winds and rains and chill November air
Have clogged your sap and left you fluttering there,
To wither day by day?

I know the time has come
When you must yield to a resistless force.
Farewell ripe graduates of a summer course—
Bound for your winter home—

In gold and crimson gray,
Whirling like children in a dancing group,
Or racing with the wind, a hurrying troop,
Borne, whither who can say?

Heaped on some miry road
Or pavements, where the crowds shall tread you down
And mix you with the rubbish of the town;
Or in some safe abodes.

Far from the city's din,
In woodland hollows, mixed with sheltering grass,
Or pools where soon the ice, as with a glass,
Shall frame your colors in;

Or floating down some stream,
To seek your fortune in an unknown sea;
Or blown about brown fields tumultuously,
Like shadows in a dream.

Perhaps yon lovely maid
May choose some bright survivors as they fall,
And range them grouped about her chamber wall.
Perhaps yon rustic's spade

May mix them with the earth,
To fertilize his garden beds and give
The spring a splendor that shall bloom and live
In resurrection birth.

Like you, dear leaves, we come
And go, and know not whither we may speed.
We only trust that every path may lead
To an eternal home!

NO UNBELIEF.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever plants a seed beneath the sod
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever says when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart, light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever sees 'neath winter's fields of snow
The silent harvests of the future grow,
God's power must know.

There is no unbelief.
Whoever says to-morrow, the unknown,
The future, trusts that power alone
He dare disown.

There is no unbelief.
O, skeptic proud! light comes but from on high,
And so in grief, like faith, you turn your eye
Upward unconsciously.

There is no no unbelief.
The heart that looks on when dear eyelids close
And dares to live when life has only woes
Some comfort knows.

There is no unbelief.
The soul survives though all its loves may die;
The heart lives by the faith the lips deny
God knoweth why.

Our Story Teller.

After Years of Waiting.

"I shall see you to-night, Mrs. Kathlane?"

"At the Grangers?" "Yes, I shall be there. I hope it won't be a crush."

"Why? I rather like a crush."

"Oh! a crush makes me feel vicious."

Rupert Thornbury smiled as he looked down at the speaker. Something had evidently put her out. "Are you viciously disposed, Mrs. Kathlane? It is new to me."

"I wish you would not call me that, Rupert, Mrs. Kathlane! You do it on purpose, and I don't like it."

The words were spoken like a petulant child, and there was a cloud on the face which looked up for a moment from the soft, vividly-colored wools which the white and slender fingers were knitting into some incomprehensible "fancy work." A very beautiful face it was, and a very beautiful woman was little Mrs. Kathlane; and no one in the wide world was more thoroughly convinced of that fact than Rupert Thornbury.

She was slight and small in figure—girlish-looking still despite her four and twenty years. No other woman would have dared, with her complexion, to wear the colors which she did—often in defiance of ordinary rules. She wore, this morning, a deep royal purple dress, with purple bands in her dark hair, and looked charming. Her hair drooped over her forehead in lustrous waves, and was fastened behind with a high golden comb. Her face was almost marvelous in its perfect form and brilliant coloring; and her great dark eyes, with their long lashes, were enough of themselves to turn an ordinary man's head.

"I don't like it," she said again, glancing at her companion, who was abstractedly tangling the bright wools, apparently lost in thought, "and I shall be seriously angry with you if you persist in being so formal. For it is formal, after you have known me since I was a little child, to speak as though we were strangers."

"I'll not call you so again, Milicent. Only"—Mr. Thornbury paused.

"Only what?" returned the imperious little lady, giving him another searching glance.

"Things have changed a great deal since you were a child, Milicent. You are a woman now, wealthy, courted, flattered; and I—but it is no good of talking of these things. I must be going. Will you promise me the first waltz to-night?"

"Certainly. I hope you appreciate my kindness. I waltz very rarely, you know."

"I do appreciate it; and now I must go down to that 'stupid old office,' as you call it, and make up for lost time. Good morning, Milicent, don't forget your promise," and then he was gone. Gone, and unconscious, as he walked swiftly down the street, that Milicent Kathlane's dark eyes were looking after him, and that when she turned back to her work, a soft sigh fluttered from her beautiful lips, and a shadow clouded her face.

He had known her, as she said, since she was a little child; and he, a strong, rude lad, had loved the flower-faced little Milicent dearly; and when at the age of eighteen, he had been sent away from home to qualify himself to play a part it the work of life, it was with a secret determination to return after years had passed and claim her. Although she was a child not a dozen years old, she had taken the warmest place in his warm heart for her own.

Years passed by, and Rupert Thornbury worked hard and well, but the fortune he so ardently wished for never came. He was an honorable man; and, crushing his own heart back, he took his father's burdens on his strong young shoulders, and bore them bravely. Only once he faltered, and that was when, after scarcely six years had passed since he first went out into the world, news came to him that Milicent, his "little Milly," was married. It was her father's wish, the gossips said. Mr. Kathlane, the suitor, was immensely wealthy, and having been fascinated by Milicent's beauty, her parents had used all their influence with her, and the end was she married. Milicent, now Mrs. Kathlane, went away to her husband's home and Rupert Thornbury went on with his dull, distasteful labor, with not even the old boyish dream to lighten his task.

Six years more passed slowly by, making many changes in the affairs of both. Mr. Kathlane died suddenly after two or three years of married life, and Milicent went abroad with some friends.

She had been back nearly a year now, and had settled down to a town life. During this period the old childish friendship for Rupert Thornbury had been warmly renewed, and Rupert had discovered that, charming as she was in her childhood and girlhood, now that she was a woman she was infinitely more so.

During this year life had grown a deal brighter to Mr. Thornbury; he was prospering, slowly and steadily, and had gained many friends. Anxious mammas looked upon him with favor, and many bright eyes gave him bewitching glances—hitherto in vain. His whole heart—and he knew it—was still with Milicent Kathlane; but her marriage had raised her, both as to wealth and position, so far above himself that he did not, except at some fond delusive moment, dare to aspire to her. He was only a city man, plodding on in his close city office, with his three or four clerks under him.

"How beautiful she is!" he thought, as he walked away from the house. "Just the same little Milly at heart, too, as in the dear old days. And her glances—oh, if I might dare to believe in them!—seem as true to me as they were then. But what would the world say?"

That night saw him at Mrs. Granger's, a fashionable woman with several fashionable daughters, one of whom, Cornelia, had made a dead set at Mr. Thornbury. He stood in the lighted rooms, watching eagerly for Milicent; but it was not until very late that she arrived. As she came down the long room—moving as easily and gracefully as though she had been, from earliest childhood, accustomed to reign in society—a murmur of admiration followed her.

She was dressed in a trailing robe of pale silvery blue, with an overdress of soft white lace; her beautiful neck and arms were bare, save for their ornaments of fretted gold; her face was untouched by paint or powder, and vivid coloring made her beauty seem almost unearthly as compared with some of the inane faces around her. Her black hair, elaborately dressed, was fastened here and there with drooping sprays, looping her overdress, and in her jeweled *boquetere*, the scarlet buds glowed and burned.

"Is she not lovely?" That was a question which every one could have answered in the affirmative. And many an envious heart was hidden under the smiling faces which greeted her.

"There is Mrs. Kathlane, Mr. Thornbury," said Cornelia Granger, a tall, pale, ill-natured girl, to whom Rupert had been saying civil nothings for the last few minutes, and who was furiously jealous of Mrs. Kathlane in her heart of hearts. "You gentlemen are wild about her, I believe. Red and blue—what excruciating taste! I wonder her maid does not teach her better."

"Every one has not your critical eyes, Miss Granger," said Rupert, laughing. "I thought her dress charming."

"Of course." Miss Cornelia was not an amiable girl, as we have said, and at that moment her temper was pinching her rather sourly. "Perhaps you make one of those who are wild over her, Mr. Thornbury?"

"It would be of no use to me, I expect, if I were," replied Rupert, in his candor.

"Well, I suppose not—as she is soon to be married again."

"Married again!" he uttered.

"So report runs," said Miss Granger, toying with her fan.

"To whom? I have not heard of it."

"To Mr. Worthington, a cousin of her late husband, you know."

"I know him," cried Rupert, feeling as he knew not how. "Dick Worthington's not worthy of her. It would be desecration."

"She may not think so. It is said that there was a great deal of intimacy before Mr. Kathlane died. She married him simply for his money—that's well known—and the handsome cousin used to be a frequent visitor. There was a deal of gossip about it at the time, and—but there's Dick Worthington now. Look how her color rises when she speaks to him."

"Are you quite certain your information is correct, Miss Granger?"

The pale eyes glanced at him, and then looked away.

"About the engagement? Quite sure, Mr. Thornbury. At least, the world is sure of it. I am neither more or less wise than it."

Mr. Thornbury did not change color at the news, or seem, in reality, to feel much surprised; he stood laughing and chatting with the young lady for a few moments on different subjects, and then excusing himself, sauntered across the room to where Mrs. Kathlane sat, surrounded by an admiring group, of whom Richard Worthington was one.

"It is my waltz," said Mr. Thornbury, as she looked up, and greeting him with one of her brightest smiles. "Or are you too tired?"

"Tired?" She laughed a little silvery laugh as she rose. "I am never tired of dancing. Richard, I will leave my flowers and fan with you as a hostage."

It was nothing, this leaving with him her fan and flowers—and it was like a thousand little coquettish ways which she had—but Rupert thinking, oh, how bitterly! of what had just been told him, fancied that he saw something deeper than her usual light coquetry in the glance she gave the handsome young fellow, and groaned in spite. It seemed a full confirmation of what he had heard.

"One, two, three. One, two, three. You are shockingly out of step, Rupert!" said she, after the first turn. "What is the matter? You look as if you had seen a ghost."

"I have," he said, almost grimly, "the ghost of a dead hope," and she, half frightened at his tone, looked up at him questioningly. But in another moment he smiled back at her, and she was reassured.

"Don't talk nonsense, Rupert, there! you are dancing beautifully now. What were you and that odious Cornelia Granger talking about so long?"

"Odious, do you call her?"

"Well, I do, Rupert. I think her so; she has not a spark of good feeling in her. Don't you go and tell her now!"

"Do you think she is truthful, Milicent?"

"No, I don't. Take care."

They whirled lightly through the mazy figures of the waltz; admiring eyes followed their every motion, jealous eyes rested upon them from many of the fair mothers of fairer daughters; while the sterner sex looked on with envy at the favor shown our hero by the most bewitching woman in the room.

On they whirled, the admired and envied of the gaudily illuminated halls, faster and faster.

"How beautiful they waltz!" Even Cornelia Granger involuntarily spoke in admiration, and a slender youth near her gave it as his opinion that "Thistletown couldn't be lighter than Mrs. Kathlane in a waltz."

"Are you tired?" said Rupert, looking down at the beautiful face; and Milicent for answer said she could keep on forever. And so they danced on until Rupert saw the bright color fading away, and the sensitive mouth beginning to drop a little at the corners.

"You are tired," he said, and then, before she could answer, he whirled her through the low, open window into the cool, fresh air on the balcony.

"Thanks," she said. "I believe I was a little faint. Will you get my cloak?" and then, until her cloak came, she sat quiet, like a child, with head resting wearily on the railing.

"The next dance but one is Richard's," she said, as he wrapped the soft, white cloak around her tenderly. "I must not slight him. But I will stay out here until then, unless you wish to go back—in which case I will not keep you with me. I am engaged for every one of them, I am afraid. I could have been engaged three or four times over," she added, laughing. "I am sorry, Rupert, but—"

"No matter," he interrupted her almost rudely. "I must get used to it, I suppose." He was standing before her, looking down at her, and she, in her pretty, imperious way, laid her hand on his arm.

"You are cross to night," she said. "Sit down beside me, and tell me what it is that troubles you."

He hesitated a moment; and then with a reckless determination to disclose everything, and afterwards leave her forever, he told her the story of his long love for her; told her in a fierce, hard way, which almost frightened her, and yet made her reverence and admire him more, perhaps, than she had done before.

"I have loved you, Milicent. I love you now more than you can imagine, and have not told you because—because you are so far removed from me in every way. I feared you would think me mercenary. I feared—O Milicent! Heaven only knows how I have loved you; how I have longed to tell you, and yet I have not had the courage. Now it is too late, either for harm or good. I shall pray for your happiness always with the man you have chosen."

"Who do you mean, Rupert?"

The profound wonder in her voice made him hesitate. "I heard of your engagement to Mr. Worthington."

"Who has told you *that?*" she asked. But in the same moment Richard Worthington stepped through the window, and came towards them.

"I have been searching for you everywhere," he said, laughing in his boyish, good-natured way. "It's my dance, most respected cousin Milicent."

And she was forced to go, without another word to the man beside her.

"Have you and Mr. Thornbury be quarreling?" said Richard, who, to him justice, was entirely innocent of ano thought of Mr. Kathlane, or anybody else, as a wife. "He looked black as a thunder cloud, and you are pale."

"I was a little faint after the waltz," she answered. "Don't tease me, Dick," and so Richard desisted from his inquiries.

Meanwhile Rupert Thornbury, left alone with only his own thoughts for company, sat as utterly and entirely wretched as a man can feel but once in a lifetime. Inside the rooms music kept untiringly on; the gay dancers floated past the windows; every face was bright with smiles. Outside here, in the darkness, a man sat alone, struggling bravely to lift up his cross and bear it uncomplainingly.

How long he sat there he knew not, but at last he roused himself, and rose to his feet.

"I must go back," he said; Cornelia Granger will have a delicate bit of gossip if she sees me here."

So he went in and showed himself, and said a few words to Miss Granger, and strolled about he knew not whither, talking to one, talking to another; and presently found himself up stairs near the library.

The library door stood ajar, and as he entered, a little figure all in silvery blue and white lace, with scarlet buds glowing and burning here and there, turned and advanced astep towards him. There were tears in the great black eyes, and the red lips trembled like a grieved child's.

"Was it untrue, Milicent?"

"Every word of it. Dick, indeed! Oh, Rupert!"

"You are not engaged?"

Only a look answered him, and Milicent whispered that she never should be engaged unless it was to him.

A pity but Miss Cornelia Granger had just then chanced to look into the library.

After waiting so many years.

The Man That Knocked Down Washington.

The grandfather of Mrs. Langhorne, who died recently in Kentucky, was William Payne, of Fairfax county, Va., of whom Collins History of Kentucky preserves the following incident:

"At the time Gen. George Washington was stationed at Alexandria, Va., as a colonel of a British regiment, before the war of of the Revolution, an altercation took place in the court house yard between him and Wm. Payne, in which Payne knocked Washington down. Great excitement prevailed, as Payne was known to be firm, and Washington was beloved by all. A night's reflection, however, satisfied Washington that he was the aggressor and in the wrong; and in the morning, he like a true and magnanimous hero, sought an interview with Payne, which resulted in an apology from Washington, and a warm and lasting friendship between the two, founded on mutual esteem. During the Revolutionary war, while Washington was on a visit to his family, Wm. Payne with his son, De Vall, went to pay his respects to the great American chief. Gen. Washington met him some distance from the house, took him by the hand and led him into the presence of Mrs. Washington, to whom he introduced Mr. Payne as follows: "My dear, here is the little man, whom you have so frequently heard me speak of, who once had the courage to knock me down in the court house yard, in Alexandria, *big as I am.*

"Charge It."

An oldish citizen who had scraped a few hundred dollars together started in the saloon business, and a man whom he knew and did not particularly admire, started in the business at the same time a few doors above. There was something of a rivalry between the two places about fixing up, and the old man was constantly on the watch to see that the other did not get ahead of him. He had just settled down to the belief that he was a long ways ahead, when in came a customer who said:

"Ah! you'll have to hang up your fiddle now. The man above you was just showing me his slate. He has over twenty names on it since morning, and four men have have just gone in there after ten-cent drinks."

"Ish dot some facts?" exclaimed the old man, thoroughly aroused in a moment.

"Yes, and I'll bet he'll have $20 charged to customers before night."

"Und I shall haf more as forty! Vhait till I runs mit der grocery for a slate, und den you sthand on der corner und gif all der poys some winks to come in. I don't let dot man get aheadth of me if I have to puy ten schlates!"

Night closed in on the old man top of the heap.

The Mahrattas had a simple but effectual method of discovering wealthy Hindoos. They poured water on the leaves the people use instead of plates to eat their rice from; if it ran off the man was rich, because he could afford clarified butter, whereas the poor have only salt.

Just as the elbow's bent the swing's inclined.

Going Home.

There isn't a day in the year but what one can see just such a parting that recently took place at the Union depot. Man and wife had come down to the train that was to bear her to her mother's. The husband had fully persuaded her that her health was failing, and that she ought to go home on a six weeks' visit. She thought she felt even better than usual, but husband knew best about these things, of course. This wife seemed to have made her preparations quickly, and had not yet said what was on her mind to say. It lacked thirty-five minutes of train time, and as they sat down in the waiting room she said:

"Now, Harry, the last time I went away——"

"Just wait—I want to see if that's our train," interrupted the husband as he rose up. Going out he was gone seven minutes. When he returned she was ready to say:

"I wanted to say to you that the neighbors——"

"Did you get the check for your trunk?" he suddenly inquired.

She found it in her pocket, restored it, and began:

"Of course I have confidence in you, but——"

"You remember that you must not change cars at the Junction," he said, as he looked at his watch. "When you reach there you will hear men yelling change cars for this or that place, but you sit right still."

"Haven't I been over the road four different times, and don't I know all the stations? Now, Henry, although there will be no one in the house but you, I have——"

"Did you forget that lunch basket?" he excitedly asked as he looked around and under the seat.

She had it on her lap all the time. As soon as she had assured him of its safety she said:

"You now come from the office every evening at six, and, of course, I shall expect——"

"That's our train!" he exclaimed as he leaped up and grabbed for the satchel.

"Dear me, but I wanted to say to you——" she replied, as she followed him out. He rushed down the depot and put her aboard the car as fast as possible, but while arranging the seat she said:

"Now, Henry, I am going away for six weeks, but I want to say that——"

"There goes the bell—I'll be left—let me kiss you—good bye, dear!" and he was out of sight in an instant.

A man across the aisle, who seemed to know how matters stood, looked at his watch and then called out:

"It lacks just twenty-two minutes of train time!"

The wife rose up and walked to the door, but Henry was clear of the depot, and all she could do was to give one of her band-boxes a kick and mutter:

"I'll pay him for this—I'll return unexpectedly."

The Afghans.

The Afghans are tall, of large and well-knit frames, muscular and hardy. Their strong, heavy features and dark skins give them a fierce expression of countenance; their black eyes—"their lids tinged with antimony to add force, beauty and dazzling brilliancy to them"—are full of fire, so that their swift, bold and flaming glance is very impressive. They wear their hair shaved from the forhead to the head, the rest falling in thick, black masses to the shoulders. The dress of the people is of cotton, or of cloth called *barek*, made of camel's hair and worn in two long and very full robes, the material used by the wealthy classes being of silk or cashmere; blue or white turbans and slippers complete the costume.

The garments of the young chiefs are often quite gay with gold lace or gold thread embroidery. This ornamentation is done by the women in the harems, who are very skillful with the needle.

Comte de Gobineau in his "Romances of the East" thus describes a young Afghan chief whose name was Moshen, meaning *beautiful*: "His complexion was richly tawny, like the skin of fruit ripened by the sun. His black locks curled in a wealth of ringlets round the compact folds of his blue turban striped with red; a sweeping and rather long silken mustache caressed the delicate outline of his upper lip, which was cleanly cut, mobile, proud, and breathing of life and passion. His eyes, tender and deep, flashed readily. He was tall, strong, slender, broad-shouldered and straight flanked. No one would ever dream of asking his race; it was evident that the purest Afghan blood flowed in his veins."

The beauty of young Afghans is often dwelt on by Eastern writers, but it would seem from the very nature of things as though this glowing description must be overdrawn; just as the handsome, pensive young Uncas of our well-beloved West Indian romancer, James Fennimore Cooper, can scarcely be recognized in the modern Modoc. Still, abundant testimony claims a dark and hardy beauty for the Afghan in his prime.—*Harper's Monthly* for March.

A Methodist and a Quaker having stopped at a public house, agreed to sleep in the same bed. The Methodist knelt down and prayed fervently, and confessed a long catalogue of sins. After he rose the Quaker observed, "Really, friend, if thou art as bad as thou sayest thou art, I think I dare not sleep with thee."

The Chicago Public Library contains 60,600 volumes, and with one exception has a larger circulation than any other library in the country. It specially abounds in French, German, Dutch, Norse, Swedish and Bohemian books.

Humorous.

Are wagon tracks wheelwriting?

Language—The dress of thought.

How to manage a wife—Remain single.

For prosperity—Look in the dictionary.

The sun that shines on all—A bootblack.

Adam was the first man who ever owned a Cain.

The place to find a living bear—in a menagerie.

Now let the galled sugar maple wince.—*Free Press.*

A parting glass—The maiden's final look in the glass at her new hat.

New York has a heterogenous population, But Boston is the home o' genius, as it were.—*Boston Traveller.*

"This is too sudden," as the man said when he stepped on a piece of soap and fell headlong into the washtub.

Everything as well as everybody is instructed on board ship. Even some of the ropes are taut.—*Boston Transcript.*

When she struck him over the head with a tin dipper for trying to kiss her, he called it a "tittinnabulation of the belle."

According to a salesman of experience of one of the largest houses in this city, the average Albany lady wears a five and a half shoe.

Marriage is a holy institution. Not only does it unite man to his best friend, but it furnishes a good living to thousands of divorce lawyers.

Man wants but little here below; but woman wants most everything she sees her neighbor have—excepting her tooth brush and youngest baby.

A fellow-feeling makes us wonderous kind. The Prince of Wales is a patron of the asyulum for idiots and has subscribed $50.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The obituary notice of the man who was blown up by a boiler, said he was greatly esteamed in the community where—the accident occurred.

Jim Bennett should attend in person his expedition to the Arctic regions. He will find his little game very popular with the pole bearers.—*Washington Post.*

The correspondents say that there is a good deal of love-making in Rome, which reminds us to say that when you are in Rome do as Romeo did.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Washington is prepared to sink $150,000 in a new one-cent daily. If one of the stockholders were asked to contribute $25 to an orphan asylum he'd be indignant.

The Sweet Singer of Michigan is going to attempt the feat of writing 2,700 spring poems in 2,700 quarter hours. The Governor will either call out the malitia or order a week of fasting and prayer.

The recent wedding at Xenia is the sixth in which the ceremony has been performed by telegraph. This thing is growing monotonous. Where is the man who will start divorces by telegraph?

The Burgettstown *Enterprise* contains this dreadful warning: "He was in his usual health and was reading the *Presbyterian Banner* when seized by the stroke which resulted fatal in forty-five minutes."

If Paul Boyton should get stuck in the mud and frozen to death, there are people who would miss him. He may have creditors.—*Free Press.* Without intending it, this may touch some Pittsburghers on a tender spot.

"Mother, what is an angel?" "An angel? Well, an angel is a child that flies." "But, mother, why does papa call my governess an angel?" "Well," explained the mother, after a moment's pause, "she is going to fly immediately."

"Sir," said a weary tramp to the gentleman who stands behind the counter at the Barrett House; "sir, I am a social conundrum." "Then," exclaimed Bell, pointing sadly toward the door, "then yon never more be guessed of mine."

When a woman gets a red spot on the end of her nose, the world charitably remarks that her blood is out of order; but just let that red spot appear on a man's nose and every one will declare they smell whiskey as soon as they get within twenty feet of him.

He rushed indignantly into the tobacco store and flung down a plug on the show case. "See here," said he, "didn't I ask for the matchless tobacco?" "Yes, and that's what I gave you." "Well, then it's a fraud. It won't light itself. I tried half a dozen times. I might have known it was all nonsense. It takes just as many matches as any other tobacco."

A lady was the mother of a bright little boy three years old. The whooping cough prevailed in the neighborhood, and the mother was very much alarmed lest her boy would take it. She had talked so much about it, and worried over it that she had infected the child with her fears to such an extent that he would scarcely leave her side. One night, after the little fellow had been put to bed and to sleep, a jackass was driven by the house, and when just opposite set up a he-haw, he-haw. With a shriek the little fellow was out of bed, screaming at the top of his voice: "The whooping cough is coming, mamma; the whooping cough is coming!"

Stenography.

Some Valuable Hints about this Wonderful Acquirement—Difficulty of Learning it.

The New York *Journal for the Stationery Trade* has been publishing some interesting and valuable articles on short-hand writing, which should be read by all those who have entertained ideas of learning it. In a recent article that paper says:

In the present article it is our purpose to weigh its merits and demerits more carefully, and to answer as far as may be the assertions of those who claim that our present style of writing will soon be abandoned, and short-hand universally adopted. Up to the present time there has never been a perfect system published. Many of the books and pamphlets on the subject are full of humbug, calculated to deceive the public by creating the impression that anybody can learn in a few months to report a sermon, a lecture or a case in court.

Young professional persons and students have frequently lost much valuable time in experimenting with the art under this delusion, and in the end have discovered that in this matter a little learning is a dangerous thing, and that the ordinary long-hand is far better for their purposes, because they can at least read their notes.

Stenography, when only partially mastered, is utterly worthless. As one of its leading experts has said, "There are two great difficulties to be encountered—one is to write it, and the other is to read it after it is written." It takes at least two years' hard work for anybody of ordinary ability to learn a good system.

It has often been predicted by stenographic enthusiasts that, in this age of progress, steam and the electric telegraph, the present style of writing would soon be abandoned, and the short hand universally adopted—an idea that nobody but a fanatic would entertain for a moment.

It is an amusing fact that the very systems which are claimed to be the perfection of writing, so far from being fitted for general use, are extremely poor material even for ordinary note taking. And singularly enough, the most earnest enthusiasts in stenography are usually the most incompetent writers.

Strange blunders are sometimes made even by expert stenographers when they attempt to report mechanically, and allow their minds to ramble from the context.

Stenography can never be generally used, for the simple reason that as to words it is a mere skeleton map, and requires too much precision in the formation of its characters. Thus far all the efforts to make it as legible as ordinary writing have failed.

Expert short hand writing, however, depends more upon the method of writing it, and the attention and judgment of the writer, than upon the system.

Besides the stenographic inventions that have been published, there are probably hundreds of others that have never been recorded in books. For instance, the leading reporter of the House of Representatives, at Washington, writes a hand that nobody can read but himself; and the same is true of many prominent experts.

In stenography it is generally conceded that Americans take the lead. The Congressional reporters at Washing are the best that write the English language. Some of them have held their positions for over twenty years. Many exciting scenes in Congress have been photographed, as it were, by those men. It is interesting to watch one of them at work, with his arm extended, and only his fingers resting on the paper, he actually writes from the shoulder. Cool in the heat of debate, he seems hardly ever to look at the paper before him. His eye wanders about the vast auditorium closely watching every man's movements, while he snatches the words as fast as they flow from the speaker's lips, occasionally stopping to pick up an unanswered interruption, and always catching up again with ease. Constantly traveling with the current of debate, he cares nothing for storms or rapids, for he knows that he can safely guide his little vessel through them all and lose nothing. But let it not be imagined for a moment that anybody who learns short hand can do this. Expert stenographers have always been, and probably always will be, extremely rare.

The verbatim reports of great trials seem to have created a sort of stenographic fever among the young men of this country, who have caught the impression that they have only to pass through the tangled jungle of stenography to reach the road to fortune. In this they are mistaken. The novelty of the thing has worn away, and to a certain extent it is becoming old fashioned. On the press there is little or no demand for it. Journalism of the present day has gone beyond the old fields where stenography was a mine from which materials for the newspapers was dug out. That mine is worked no longer. Constantly treated to spicy paragraphs, rich stories and choice articles of every description served up with the freshest news, people have become epicures in their daily reading, and would now be sure to pass by unnoticed the old fashioned solid columns of dry speeches. Besides, at the present time, we really have no great orators whose speeches, if reported, would compete for a moment in the struggle for space with the lively articles of our daily papers. Modern eloquence is thrown aside to make room for more interesting or more valuable matter.

Per chance in the future, great orators may be developed whose words will be prized by the public and press, but ere that time arrives some Edison will doubtless introduce a new kind of phonograph, by means of which we may send to meetings for speeches, just as we now send to the postoffice for our mail matter.

Is The Moon Peopled?—An Important Astronomical Discovery.

A great change is taking place is place in the views in regard to the moon, and it may be that we are on the eve of discoveries which will make this century an epoch in astronomical discovery. A Providence astronomer says:

Some American observers saw not long since a crater on the lunar surface in active operation under conditions as reliable as human vision at such a distance can be expected to reach. A French astronomer has made observations on a grander scale, and confidently asserts that the moon is inhabited. M. Camille Flamarrion, the present originator of this long cherished idea, is a scientist of honored renown, well known for his reputation as an observer and enthusiastic writer.

He has written several articles to prove his position, and has determined to devote his life to this branch of astronomical research. No instruments on the globe are powerful enough to afford a glimpse of our lunarian neighbors. M. Flamarrion is not in the least discouraged at this apparantly insuperable obstacle in way of a solution of his problem. He is going to have one made that will exhibit the men of the moon to terrestrial eyes, without the possibility of a mistake. He is urgently soliciting contributions to a fund for an immense refracting telescope, whose estimated cost is a million francs, or $200,000.

This instrument, the astronomer believes, will be effectual in revealing the inhabitants of the moon really existing, according to his sanguine faith. Some of the largest refractors in the world, if used when the air is pure, bear a power of three thousand on the moon; that is the moon appears as if it were at a distance of 80 miles instead of 240,000. It can thus be seen that an immensely increased power would be required to detect small objects on the surface.

Varieties.

The stars on a brigadier's shoulder are nothing but glittering generalities.

Berks county proposes to enter largely in the cultivation of broom corn.

It is said that over 30,000 Hindoos have within a year professed Christianity.

It is two hundred and fifteen years since the first Bible was printed for the Indians.

Gustave Dore has been promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer in the Legion of Honor.

Dr. Philip Schaff says it is thought that the Revised New Testament, at least, will be published in 1880.

Germany exported last year, in the eleven months ending with November, over 11,775,000 bushels of potatoes.

It is estimated that 550 publications, more or less, concerning Dante, have been issued within the seven years dating from July, 1870, to July, 1877.

Of the twenty Muiries of Paris, ten are now provided with libraries called popular, where taxpayers can procure instructive books gratuitously.

A salmon measuring four feet and five inches in length, was recently presented to the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, by Frank Bucland, the naturalist.

The longest word recorded in any language is used by Aristophanes, in his farce, "The Women met in Assembly." It is composed of seventy-seven syllables and one hundred and sixty-nine letters.

One of the largest of the Great Marston Salt Mines, at Northwich, England, was lately lighted with the electric light. The experiment was so successful that this method of illumination is likely to be adopted.

A telegram from Titusville says that on Thursday evening Mr. A. C. Bloss was appointed chairman of a committee to make arrangement for constructing a railroad from Titusville to Bradford. The enterprise is favorably spoken of by the citizens of both places, and there is very little doubt that it will be built.

What is an editor? An editor's bizness is to write editorials, grind out poetry, sort manuscript, keep a mighty big waste basket, steal matter, fite other people's battles, take white beans and apple sass for pay when he can get it, work nineteen hours out of the twenty-four, and be damned by everybody.

The Road Question.

On the question of abolishing the feature of the road law allowing the tax to be paid in labor, I am very decidedly in the negative. We are burdened very heavily now with taxes, and it is as much as we can do to maintain our families and pay expenses by giving us all the opportunities possible to work out this burdensome tax (on many of us) without paying it into the treasury and letting half a score of hungry officers have a grab at it, and then expend it so as to let some of their political henchmen have a fat job of it. The law is unjust at best, as those of us who have bought land on or near good pikes or roads had to pay from ten to twenty dollars an acre more than if it had been off on some bad, out of the way place, and when we travel on the pike we must pay our toll. Is it just that we should spend our time and money to build pikes free for others after paying for our own?

EDITOR'S TABLE.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for the weeks ending March 1st and 8th respectively, contain "American Rediviva," *Macmillan's Magazine*, "Mental Physiology," *Edinburgh Review*, "The Projected Lotteries," *Economist*, "The Polish Alps," *Cornhill*, "About Lotteries," *Cornhill*, "Daniel Manin," *British Quarterly*, "Didactic Flirts," *Saturday Review*, "Music and Science," *Nature*, "Robert Dick, the Thurso Baker," *Chamber's Journal*, "Ebb and Flow," *Saturday Review*, an installment of "Sir Gibbie," by George MacDonald, and the conclusion of "Within the Precincts," by Mrs. Oliphant, together with choice poetry and miscellany.

To subscribers for 1879, the publishers still present the six numbers of 1878, containing the first parts of MacDonald's "Sir Gibbié."

For fifty-two such numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year,), the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, publishers.

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DR. E. I. KIRK.

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 10-16 1y

G. M. SWARTZ, Dentist, located at Bellefonte, Pa. Office in the Myers property, on Bishop street, opposite Graham's Shoe Store. 8-23

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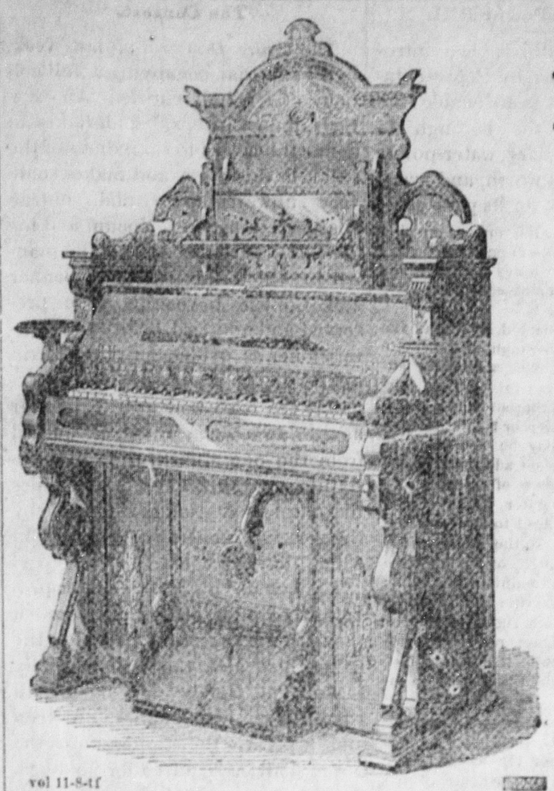
Of his "WILD ADVENTURES" and "TRIUMPHS," re-written in the graphic style of Hon. J. T. Headley, is the only authentic and copyrighted cheap edition, and is selling faster than any other book in America. Gives a full history of his "DOWN THE CONGO." The press commend it. Purchasers praise it. Agents are eager for it, because it sells despite hard times. More
AGENTS WANTED! For full particulars and terms, address HUBBARD BROTHERS, Publishers, Philadelphia. 11-4t

LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER
Is the greatest Blood Remedy of the age. Tetter, Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, and all Blood diseases yield to its wonderful powers. Pure Blood is the guarantee of health. Read: "It cured my son of Scrofula."—J. S. Brooks, Painesville, O. "It cured my child of Erysipelas."—Mrs. E. Smeltzer, Intercourse, Pa. Price $1. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sold by Druggists and Country Store Keepers.



vol 11-8-tf

BELLEFONTE
Music Store!
BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Pianos, Organs,
SEWING MACHINES
AND
SMALL INSTRUMENTS.
ALL THE LATEST SHEET MUSIC.
CHICKERING PIANOS,
(UPRIGHT AND SQUARE.)
ARION PIANOS, WATERS PIANOS and ORGANS
ESTEY ORGANS, WOODS ORGANS.
Organs from 60 Dollars Upwards.
Pianos from 190 Dollars Upwards

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves Philadelphia	11 55	p m
" " Harrisburg	4 25	a m
" " Williamsport	8 35	a m
" " Lock Haven	9 40	a m
" " Renovo	11 00	a m
" arr at Erie	7 35	p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves Philadelphia	7 20	a m
" " Harrisburg	10 50	a m
" " Williamsport	2 20	p m
" " Lock Haven	3 25	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at	4 35	p m
FAST LINE leaves Philadelphia	11 45	a m
" " Harrisburg	3 55	p m
" " Williamsport	7 25	p m
" arr at Lock Haven	8 40	p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves Lock Haven	6 40	a m
" " Jersey Shore	7 14	a m
" " Williamsport	7 55	a m
" arr at Harrisburg	11 55	a m
" " Philadelphia	3 40	p m
DAY EXP. leaves Lock Haven	11 20	a m
" " Williamsport	12 40	p m
" arr at Harrisburg	4 10	p m
" " Philadelphia	7 20	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves Renovo	8 55	p m
" " Lock Haven	9 45	p m
" " Williamsport	11 05	p m
" arr at Harrisburg	2 45	a m
" " Philadelphia	7 00	a m
FAST LINE leaves Williamsport	12 35	a m
" arr at Harrisburg	3 55	a m
" " Philadelphia	7 40	a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.
WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 35	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arriv at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 56	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 49
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.
Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.
Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.
Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.
DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

Miscellaneous.

Do you want to make some money? If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the Rotary Seive. The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.
Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WILITE,
Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

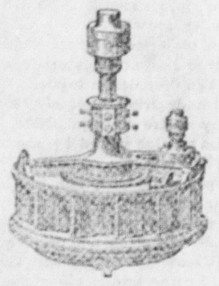
DIPHTHERIA!!
Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere. 9-4w
S. I. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine.

BAYARD TAYLOR His Life, Travels, and Literary Career. Agents Wanted. Secure territory at once. QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING HOUSE, 723 Sansom street, Phila. 9-4w

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of Thompson & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent—James I. Thompson withdrawing.
JOHN I. THOMPSON,
JAMES I. THOMPSON,
THEO. S. CHRIST.
LEMONT, PA., Jan. 1, 1879.
The undersigned will continue the business of general merchandising, at the same place, under the firm name of Christ & Thompson. All settlements to be made by us. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the public patronage.
THEO. S. CHRIST,
8-4t JOHN I. THOMPSON.

Foundry and Machinists.

W. P. Duncan & Co.,



BELLEFONTE, PA.
ENGINEERS & MACHINISTS.
BELLEFONTE
PATENT WATER WHEEL,
STEAM ENGINES,
CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,
ROLLING MILL
AND
Grist Mill Machinery.
5 46a812-tf

Jewelry.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
902 CHESTNUT ST. 902
PHILADELPHIA,
Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods
HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM,
FASHIONABLE BARBER,
In basement of the Conrad House, Bellefonte, Pa. The best of razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a shave without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, hair oil, hair restoratives, etc., constantly on hand. *Warm and Cold Baths.* 5 1 tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen. Felty's new building, High street, Bellefonte, Pa. 5 29 1y

Advertising Agencies.

TO ADVERTISERS.
George P. Rowell & Co.'s
SELECT LIST
—OF—
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of Cheap, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town, and the circulation of every paper. It is not a CO-OPERATIVE LIST. It is not a CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. It is an HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publisher's schedule. The price for one inch one week in the entire list is $335. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued daily and 807 weekly. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. Lists sent on application. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., (Printing House Square,) New York. 10 33 1y

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST
ADVERTISING
To Reach Readers Outside of the Large Cities.
OVER 1000 NEWSPAPERS DIVIDED INTO SIX DIFFERENT LISTS.
Advertisements received for one or more lists. For catalogues containing names of papers, and other information and for estimates, address
BEALS & FOSTER,
10 33 1y 10 Spruce St., New York

Miscellaneous.

PATENTS
OBTAINED for Inventors, in the United States, Canada, and Europe, at reduced rates. With our principal Office located in Washington, directly opposite the United States Patent Office, we are able to attend to all Patent Business with greater promptness and despatch and less cost, than other patent attorneys, who are at a distance from Washington, and who have, therefore, to employ "associate attorneys." We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain Patents and other valuable matter. We refer to the German-American National Bank, Washington, D. C.; the Royal Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish Legations, at Washington; Hon. Joseph Casey, late Chief Justice U. S. Court of Claims; to the Officials of the U. S. Patent Office, and to Senators and Members of Congress from every State.
Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys at Law, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C. 17-4f

Auctioneer's Card.
PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.
He speaks German and English,
and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1y

DYEING.
Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.
CHARGES MODERATE.
Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE
Is a monthly, 100-page Scrap Book of interesting the World's Literature. Single copy, 25 cts; $3 per year. An Oil Chromo (16x20 inches) of "Yosemite Valley," price $2; "Black Sheep," a $1.50 book in paper binding; "Christian Oakley's Mistake," a $1 book, in paper binding, and a sample copy of "Wood's Household Magazine" all post-paid, for only 30 cents in money, or in one-cent postage stamps. Agents wanted. Most liberal terms, but nothing given away. Address S. S. Wood, Tribune Building, New York City.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania, by

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this t'p'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses, and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

Wm. F. Reynolds vs. the Borough of Bellefonte.

On the appearance docket of 1872, folio 482, November term, will be found the following:

Ejectment for a lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on Water street, on a line of land of said plaintiff; thence south 58¾ degrees west, 122 feet to northwest corner of water works building; thence south 13 degrees west, 51½ feet to post; thence south 39 degrees east, 81 feet to post; thence north 53 degrees east, 101½ feet to post; thence by Water street north, 7¾ degrees west, 115 feet to the place of beginning, containing fifty and seven-tenth perches.

The above described lot of ground includes the "big spring," from which the people of Bellefonte obtain their supply of water, as well as the ground on which the engine house stands. Mr. Reynolds claims that he owns the property, and that the borough has no such rights as the council now exercise over the spring.

The original title vested in the borough reads as follows:

Know all men by these presents, That we, James Harris, of Spring township, in Centre county, and State of Pennsylvania, and Nancy his wife, for and on account of the good will they entertain toward the borough of Bellefonte and its inhabitants, have given, granted, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by their presents do give, grant, enfeoff and confirm unto the town council of Bellefonte, for the use of the inhabitants of said borough, the right and privilege of raising it and conveying so much of the water of the "big spring," as can, by machinery placed at or near the head of said spring, be made to pass through a pipe of 3 inches diameter, the bore (not to be used toward the working of any steam engine) subject, however, to the restrictions and reservations mentioned and contained in the deed of James Smith and Eliza, his wife, to this grantor, etc.

Mr. Reynolds claims that the borough is now using more water than will pass through a three inch pipe, according to this deed. If he brings his suit to trial and the court should sustain his allegation, the people of this borough will be at his mercy for a full supply of water, or pay him his price. If the council should refuse to pay his price, he could issue an injunction and reduce the supply to the quantity that will pass thro' a three inch pipe. This is one contingency for which the bill before the Legislature is intended to provide. The council have taken an effective step forward to reduce expenses and to protect the real interests of the people in the water supply, and if the opportunity is not taken advantage of, there will be no telling what water will cost in the future. Let every tax-payer who has the manhood to stand up for the true interests of the whole people of the borough of Bellefonte, contribute to the legislation asked for, by requesting our Senator and Representative to pass the bill now pending, with as little delay as possible. It is the only means by which the taxpayers can be put on an equal footing with those who hold the advantages and are willing to speculate off the necessities of the people.

Gov. HOYT has appointed Alfred Hand, Esq., of Scranton, to succeed Judge Stanton, who recently resigned. The appointment is a good one, and reflects credit upon the new Governor.

The Water-Power Bill.

The following bill has been introduced in the House by Representative Gephart. It is to enable the Town Council of the borough to purchase all necessary water-power for just what it is worth, and every citizen should work for its passage:

AN ACT.—To authorize the town council of the borough of Bellefonte to purchase or acquire lands, tenements, water power, rights of way or privileges to erect additional water works for said borough.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that the town council of the borough of Bellefonte and their successors in office, are hereby authorized and empowered to lease or purchase, or to take by appropriation, any lands, tenements, or water power, or rights of way, or privileges which may be necessary or proper for the erection of additional water works, or for the purpose of extending or enlarging the present water works of said borough, so as to be enabled to furnish a supply of water adequate to the wants of the inhabitants of said borough, and shall have power to operate and maintain the same; *Provided however*, that the title to any lands, or tenements, water power, rights of way, or privileges, acquired by lease, purchase or appropriation, in pursuance of this act, shall be invested in said borough in its corporate capacity.

SECTION 2. That if said town council cannot agree with the owner or owners for the purchase of any lands, or tenements, water power, rights of way, or privileges which may be necessary or proper in their judgment for the erection of additional water works for said borough, or for the extension or enlargement of the present water works thereof, and for the operation and maintenance of such additional water works, the said town council shall have the right to take and appropriate the same in the following manner to wit: They shall prepare a plot and description of the lands or tenements they desire to appropriate, or through or in which they desire any rights or privileges; also a description of any water power they may desire to appropriate, and shall present a petition signed by the said town council or a majority of them, accompanied by said plot and description, to the court of common pleas of Centre county, setting forth particularly the lands or tenements, water power, or rights and privileges desired, and their inability to agree with the owner or owners for the same, whereupon the said court shall appoint three discreet and disinterested freeholders, viewers, who after having given five days notice of the time and place of their view to said owner or owners, and being first duly sworn to perform the duties of their appointment faithfully and impartially, shall view the premises, hear the proofs and allegations of the parties, and make their report to the next term of said court, stating the value of the lands, water rights or privileges appropriated, or damages to be paid said owner or owners. If either party shall be dissatisfied with said report, they may within four days after the same shall have been presented to said court and approved, file exceptions thereto, and said court shall have power to hear testimony, modify or confirm said report as they may deem right and just, or to appoint new viewers to review the premises, who shall report in like manner as the original viewers and the said court to have like power over their report. The final confirmation of a report by the court shall be conclusive upon all parties, and upon payment or tender of the value or damage allowed the title to said lands, water power, rights or privileges so appropriated shall vest in said borough; *Provided however* that after a report has been made to court if exceptions be filed by the owner or owners the town council upon giving bond or such other security in the name of said borough and in such manner as said court may direct, in double the amount of compensation allowed by the viewers, which shall be approved by the court, shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of said lands, water power, rights or privileges, without further delay.

SECTION 3. That the provisions of this act shall in nowise limit or abridge the powers and authority of the corporate officers of said borough to supply for the inhabitants of said borough under the general borough laws of the Commonwealth.

The Walking Match.

The great six-day walking match closed in New York last Saturday night, with the following official score:

ROWELL—500 miles and ten yards.
ENNIS—475 miles.
HARRIMAN—450 miles, 3 laps and 140 yards.

The men were off the track during the whole six days as follows:

ROWELL—38 hours, 42 minutes and 50 seconds.
ENNIS—36 hours, 21 minutes and 33 seconds.
HARRIMAN—38 hours, 1 minute and 21 sec.

The total number of miles made by each man each day of the match was as follows:

ROWELL—First day, 110 miles; second day, 87 miles; third day, 86 miles; fourth day, 77 miles; fifth day, 68 miles; sixth day, 72 miles; total, 500 miles.

ENNIS—First day, 75 miles; second day, 78 miles; third day, 78 miles; fourth day, 85 miles; fifth day, 69 miles; sixth day, 70 miles; total, 475 miles.

HARRIMAN—First day, 100 miles; second day, 86 miles; third day, 84 miles; fourth day, 55 miles; fifth day, 65 miles; sixth day, 60 miles; total, 450 miles.

Daniel O'Leary, the world's champion, who won the belt in England last March, entered this race, but was compelled to quit early in the week on account of sickness. Rowell, the plucky little Englishman who takes the belt back, was born in Chesterton, England, is 25 years old, five feet six inches high, and weighs 137 pounds. The gate receipts amounted to $51,000. After paying the expenses, Rowell receives fifty per cent., Ennis thirty per cent. and Harriman twenty per cent.

THE remains of Bayard Taylor late Minister to Berlin, were buried at Kennet Square, Pa., last Saturday. A very large concourse of people attended, among them a great many distinguished persons. At last all that is mortal of the great traveler and poet rests in the town in which he was born.

THE wife of General Sherman died at Newport, Rhode Island, on Wednesday last. The General is also very ill.

The Contest.

The *Centre Democrat* of last week, in an editorial occupying a full column and a half, entitled "An Outrage upon Citizens," undertakes to define the law as to sacredness of the ballot in this State, and makes some very unwarrantable and untrue charges against Mr. Yocum and his counsel, and states as facts the manner in which the ballots of Benner and College townships were preserved and adduced before the commissioner as evidence in the Curtin and Yocum contest, which statements are false and untrue. So far as the law is concerned, as quoted from the new Constitution and the statutes by the *Democrat*, it provides that all ballots *shall be numbered* by the election officers in the order in which they are voted.

The law of this State further provides that after ballots are counted they shall be carefully placed in the ballot box, and the box carefully sealed and safely deposited with some officer who shall safely keep and preserve the same until the boxes shall be required for holding a succeeding election, when they shall be destroyed, unless they shall be required to answer the call of any court or *tribunal* authorized to try the merits of the election. For what purpose does the law provide that the ballot shall be numbered and be preserved? For the express purpose that they may be used as evidence in cases where the election has been tainted with fraud or characterized by gross irregularities, and when the election becomes the subject of judicial investigation. The ballot is required to be numbered so that it can be readily and correctly identified and distinguished from fraudulent ballots, and thus it is made most valuable evidence to detect fraud in elections.

The law never intended that the secretness of the ballot should be more sacred than the purity of the ballot. The interpretation given the law by the *Democrat* would make the secretness and the preservation of the ballot the most fruitful source of protection to fraud upon the ballot and upon the rights of the legal voter and citizen, if under no circumstances they could be used to expose fraud in elections. If the secretness of the ballot is superior to the purity of the ballot, why does the law provide for the preservation of the ballots at all? Why not direct them to be burned and destroyed immediately after they are counted off? Because the very object of their preservation is that in case of a mistake or fraud in the count of the ballots, the mistake or fraud may be detected and corrected by a resort to the ballots themselves.

The provisions of the constitution and the laws cited by the *Democrat* removes the secrecy of the ballot in a judicial proceeding. About the only judicial proceeding that ever arises which involves an inquiry into the conduct of elections, and the purity and legality thereof, is an election contest, to determine the right or title to an office that has been conferred by a popular election, and therefore the purpose of the law is to give the fullest scope and afford the utmost facilities to investigations of elections where fraud is alleged.

In the cases referred to in the article in the *Democrat*, Benner and College townships, the facts as developed by the testimony are about as follows: In college township there was a clerical error made in the election returns in the name of Mr. Yocum, it being returned Seth A. Yocum instead of Seth H. Yocum. There was also the omission on the return sheet to state for what office the ballots which were polled for Mr. Yocum and Mr. Curtin were cast. Mr. Yocum and his counsel having applied to the courts both in Clearfield and Centre counties several weeks before the last February election for the preservation of the ballot boxes and ballots, and the courts having held the application without disposing of it in time, and in fact still hold it, Mr. Yocum and his counsel believing that under the act of Congress regulating contested elections, that the commissioners, so far as procuring testimony was concerned, had full power to subpœna the persons in whose possession the ballots were and compel their production as a matter of evidence, had the commissioner to issue a subpœna *duces tecum*, commanding the persons who had possession of the ballots to preserve and produce them.

The ballots of College township were produced in obedience to that subpœna, and were identified and offered in evidence. They conclusively showed that the ballots were for Seth H. Yocum for Congress, and at once corrected the mistake and defect in the election return of College township.

This the so-called Curtin organ denominates a violation of law, a high crime, and the procuring of the ballots in a surreptitious manner. In relation to Benner township, the facts are that Curtin in his notice of contest charged gross irregularities on the part of the election officers in the conduct of the election, and a fraudulent stuffing of and tampering with the ballot box by a person or persons in the interest of Mr. Yocum. The testimony in relation to Benner township adduced on the part of the contestant showed that the election officers who held the election were not sworn at all; that while the vote was being counted off a number of persons other than the election officers were in the election room more or less all the time the vote was being counted; that these persons were all Democrats and supporters of Mr. Curtin; that some nine tickets were taken from the box during the count that were not numbered, which the election officers said had not been received from voters and put in by them, which tickets were not counted, and all except one were taken and kept and carefully preserved by the Democratic inspector. That Miles Kephart, a notorious Democrat, was one of the unauthorized persons who was present in the Benner township election room while the vote was being counted, and was seen by one or two other Democrats who were interlopers as well as himself, and supporters of Gov. Curtin, to put his hand into the ballot box unobserved by any member of the board. The Curtin Democrats who saw him do this refused to make it known to the board at the time, clearly showing that they were in conspiracy with him. The testimony on the part of Mr. Yocum shows that the Democratic inspector and clerk of the Benner township board on the morning of the February election last, being anxious to see whether the board had by mistake counted any of the unnumbered ballots at the November election, which attempt to stuff the box had attracted a good deal of attention, instead of destroying the ballots when they opened the box to hold the spring election in February last, they preserved them of their own motion.

Mr. Yocum and his counsel, when they learned the ballots had been preserved, at once suppoenaed the parties, the Democratic Inspector and clerk, to produce them before the Commissioner which was done in obedience to the suppoena. Neither Mr. Yocum nor his counsel had any knowledge of the intention of this Democratic Inspector and clerk to preserve and procure these ballots, nor had any knowledge of their preservation until some two or three days after they had been procured by the said members of the election board.

The production of the ballots, showed that seven unnumbered and fraudulent tickets had been counted by the election board at the November election, every one of which had the name of A. G. Curtin on for Congress, and had been counted and returned for him. The nine unnumbered fraudulent tickets, which the board discovered as they took them out of the box and which they knew to be fraudulent, and did not count, every one of them had the name of A. G. Curtin on for Congress.

At the election in Benner township there were but two hundred and forty-one ballots polled, twenty-two of which contained no candidate for Congress, whereas there had been two hundred and forty-eight ballots counted, seven of which were the unnumbered and fraudulent ballots referred to.

Now when it is remembered that Benner township polls are held in the borough of Bellefonte, within a square of the residence of Ex-Gov. Curtin, in a room in the Court House, and that in Benner township is the only poll in relation to which there has been the slightest semblance of fraud shown throughout the entire 20th Congressional District, and that whatever fraud was committed there was perpetrated in his interest, and by his supporters, by trying to stuff the ballot-box with his tickets, is it any wonder that Curtin's so-called organ howls about the sacredness of the secret ballot! Is it any wonder that friendly Democratic judges are dilatory in extending judicial aid to preserve the ballot, when their preservation and production expose such glaring fraud in the interest of Curtin's election.

When this so-called organ knew frauds had been perpetrated upon the ballot-box, and the rights of legal voters defeated by fraud, it may well cry aloud to keep the ballot secret, because by keeping it secret, and by burning and destroying the ballots, every evidence of ballot-box stuffing would be wholly destroyed. If Mr. Curtin's friends could get sixteen fraudulent ballots stuffed into one box, and seven of them counted for him, it is hard to tell how many spurious ballots were counted for him throughout the entire district, which might have been detected and exposed, had the ballots been preserved by the courts, which were applied to by Mr. Yocum for their preservation. Mr. Yocum and his counsel have not desired to conceal anything in this contest, knowing that Mr. Yocum was most fairly and legally elected.

The testimony in this case shows that on the day prior to the election in November last, the Associate Law Judge of this district, whom Mr. Curtin has announced as his chief counsel in the case, appointed, not during court or any term of court, but at chambers, and without notice to the opposite party, two supervisors for the election at Philipsburg, Centre county, both of whom were known Democrats to him and warm personal friends of ex-Gov. Curtin, which was in violation of and without authority of law, and which supervisors without any just or legal excuse refused to sign the returns.

The howl in the *Democrat* of last week about the sacredness of the secrecy of the ballot, and the reckless and false charges made as to the manner in which the ballots were preserved in Benner township and offered in evidence, is owing to the fact that the wrong ox, under the testimony and truth in the case, seems to have been gored. And in order to forestall public opinion, and if possible, divert it from the very damaging exposition of the fraudulent stuffing of the ballot-box by Curtin's friends, at his own home, and under the very shadow of his own residence, in his behalf in Benner township, this organ raises a hue and cry as to the sacredness of the secret ballot, and says it must be preserved, although fraud go unexposed and undetected. If the ballot-box had been stuffed with fraudulent tickets for Mr. Yocum, as was alleged by Curtin in his notice of contest, instead of having been stuffed with Curtin tickets, as was the fact, the *Democrat* would never have raised a howl about the sacredness of the secret ballot.

Let fraud and the guilty parties be exposed and take the consequences of their own guilt.

Centre County's Share.

Last week's *Watchman* published an itemized list of persons who received money from the State Treasury last year, the amounts received and for what the money was expended. It is as follows:

STATE COLLEGE.—Appropriation payment of debt	$80,000.00
MILITIA.—In addition to the following amounts drawn by the militia of the county there was drawn by the field and staff officers of the 5th Reg't for riot services $2,081.53, four of the member of which belonged to this county, and received their proportion of this amount, viz: Col. P. B. Wilson; Judge Advocate, John H. Orvis; Surgeon, Dr. Geo. F. Harris, and Paymaster, D. H. Hastings.	
Gen. James A. Beaver, services during riots	416.67
Gen. James A. Beaver, incidental expenses	135.00
Col. D. S. Keller, services during riot	166.67
Major J. L. Spangler, services during riot	138.89
Capt. Van Valin, Co. B., services during riot	1,346.67
Capt. Van Valin, armory rent &c	500.00
Capt. Simler, Co. E., services during riot	1,232.57
Capt. Simler, armory rent, &c	500.00
Col. P. B. Wilson, incidental expenses	50.00
PENSIONS—Susan Bayard, war 1812	51.87
Rachel Snavely, " "	51.87
Catharine Shultz, " "	37.50
Ruth Armor, " "	51.87
Mary Sweetwood, " "	37.50
Mary Smith, " "	37.50
Eliza Trier, " "	37.50
Christina Miller, " "	51.87
SALARIES.—John H. Orvis, Additional Law Judge	4,765.00
John H. Orvis, Holding special courts	243.00
Samuel Frank, Associate Judge	523.50
John Divins, " "	486.80
Henry Meyer, Supt. schools	875.00
T. J. Hunkle, Mercantile Appraiser	26.70
John B. Ling, Dept. Sect. Commonwealth	1,375.00
do Secretary Com'wealth	2,000.00
do Member B'd Pardons	250.00
do Member Rev. Comm'r.	300.00
do Member Sinking Fund.	150.00
James F. Weaver, Representative	1,524.20
Wm. K. Alexander, Representative	1,507.00
MISCELLANEOUS.—E. T. Tuten, advertising County Superintendent	5.25
J. P. Gephart, collecting Mer. App. tax	4.25
SCHOOLS.—W. H. Fry, Ferguson, twp	368.00
W. A. Ishler, Benner, twp	184.00
Jacob Walker, Boggs twp	456.32
Samuel C. Brickley, Curtin, twp	166.72
Thos. C. Merryman, Taylor twp	130.64
Henry Idings, Unionville borough	91.08
Samuel Goodhart, Walker twp	299.92
B. Veldheofer, Burnside twp	85.56
W. McKinney, Worth twp	180.84
J. P. Harris, Bellefonte borough	716.52
Samuel Glossner, Liberty twp	395.37
S. Ettinger, Haines twp	374.47
W. H. Noll Spring twp	446.97
J. S. Sommerville, Snow Shoe	254.73
W. D. Smith, Unionville borough	81.89
W. W. Spangler, Potter twp	597.10
J. Bottorf, College twp	357.41
John Haworth, Rush twp	366.79
John Q. Miles, Huston twp	216.66
H. A. Campbell, Philipsburg borough	374.06
Frank Knaw, Penn twp	341.20
J. Walker, Boggs twp	397.50
F. D. Hosterman, Gregg twp	355.70
James Kimport, Harris twp	259.31
B. Veldheofer, Burnside twp	86.15

To the above should be added the salaries of Major Foster, clerk in the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs and Richard Miles, clerk in the Department of State.

TALMAGE'S trial commences on the 24th, and will be conducted publicly.

NEIGHBORING NEWS.

CLINTON.

In all probability, Renovo will build the public hall about which her people are talking.

A large buck deer was caught in the river, opposite Renovo, last week by two young men.

By the rising of Bald Eagle creek on Tuesday night of last week several pigs were drowned at the City Flouring Mills, Flemington.

The Presbyterian Sunday-school at Lock Haven has added to its music a flute, base-viol and cornet.

John Herr, of Wayne, will remodel his house this spring.

Wayne is talking of organizing a string band.

The present session of the State Normal School closed on last Friday, March 14th. The attendance during the session has surpassed the expectations of the trustees. The number of students enrolled is one hundred and thirty-four. The income of the school during the present session is 55 per cent. greater than that of the corresponding session last year, and the increase in current expenses only 16 per cent.

CLEARFIELD.

The Orpheus band cleared $295.21 by a five-days' festival.

The *Republican* intimates that the *Journal's* wolves are a little "hoaxy."

The *Journal* says a movement is on foot in reference to the Clearfield Park.

The Curwensville High School has reached 98 per cent. of attendance for the present term.

The *Republican* says a new post-office has been established in Morris township, to accomodate those living in the "Cooper Settlement." The office is named "Drain Lick," and Robert Hartel is the postmaster.

The *Journal* says: "We read a letter on last Saturday, written by a man now living in Kansas to a citizen of this place. The writer left this county in 1874 with $6,000 in his pocket, and in the letter referred to was begging for a loan of $50 to keep his family from starving. He says that emigration has overrun that country with laboring men, who are compelled to work for their boarding, and it is impossible for him to find work except on just such terms, but having a large family he cannot do so."

MIFFLIN.

A Fourth of July celebration is talked of in Lewistown.

Sebastian Sherman, a hand at W. C. Bratton's warehouse, was kicked in the breast by a horse he was currying the other day, but so slightly as to not cause serious injury.

John Esh, Sr., formerly a resident of Mifflin county, died in Spruce Hill township, Juniata county, on the 28th of February, aged 71 years, 11 months and 7 days.

Mifflin county dealers are paying $1 per bushel for wheat.

The Lewistown town hall caught fire last week from a defective flue, but was not damaged much.

Charles Shrefner, a boy of fourteen years of age, in the employ of J. M. Martin, Esq., of Kelley twp., fell through a hay hole a distance of 8 or 9 feet, breaking his fore arm.

Wilson S. Dellett, Esq., of Armagh township, is the owner of a common dunghill hen that is nearly 18 years old. She was hatched in August, 1861, and still lays eggs and hatches a brood or two of chicks every year. Thrice she has gone through a cholera epidemic unscathed; once all the other chickens died, and twice all died but two and herself.—*Democrat.*

HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon schools will close in two weeks.

Jos. Hewitt has gone to Denver, Colorado, to engage in the tinning business.

A petition has been presented in the State Senate from Huntingdon county, asking that railroad companies be compelled to fence their roads.

A. W. Swoope, Esq., of Mapleton, was again elected Justice of the Peace this spring. Esquire Swoope has served in this office for twenty years.

We learn that our friend and former townsman, Howard Carmon, who went to Fort Worth, Texas, last summer, is engaged in buying and selling cattle, shipping them from Fort Worth to New Orleans.—*Journal.*

WORKINGMEN.—Before you begin your heavy spring work after a winter of relaxation, your system needs cleansing and strengthening to prevent an attack of Ague, Billious or Spring Fever, or some other Spring sickness that will unfit you for a season's work. You will save time, much sickness and great expense if you will use Hop Bitters in your family this month. Don't wait. See another column. 12-2t

ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S PLEA.

The Bill for the Payment of the Riot Losses—A Statement of the Case.

A question that occupies the attention of the people at this time is who is to pay the riot claims for damages caused by the railroad riots of 1877?

We cannot but think that a brief presentation of the uncontroverted facts in reference to the riot will remove the prejudice so unjustly entertained against Allegheny county.

When a riot occurs, which originates in local causes, the damage to property created thereby must be discharged by the people of the locality. That is clear, but if it originates in causes so extensive in their operation as to embrace ten or twelve States, and a particular locality is but the scene of the outbreak, then the State is responsible, for it is charged with the duty of suppressing such riot within its borders. It is well known that the causes which led to the riot were operating for months previous to the outbreak all over Pennsylvania. Now, is it just that Allegheny county should pay for damages created by the riot simply because Pittsburgh was chosen as the place for the overt act?

The destruction to be paid for was wrought in Allegheny county, true; but there are thousands of men in that county who took no part in it, were not near the place where it occurred, gave the work of violence no encouragement, men who were practically as far from the scene of it, and actually as innocent of any criminal deed or intent as any of their fellow-citizens in any other part of the State. On what principle of abstract justice, which is the standard appealed to, are the people of Allegheny county responsible for the riots, and liable for the damage done, and those of any other portion of the State not?

The injustice of holding Allegheny county responsible for the loss incurred during the riots, and exempting the counties immediately adjoining, is more apparent when the circumstances which led to the loss are considered. The strike and the events which followed it were not brought about by the people of Allegheny county. Many of the strikers, and many of the railway employes who sympathized with them, have no local habitation. They are migratory, living on the railway lines that forms a net work throughout the Union, these men coming into Allegheny county for the purpose of sustaining the strikers, assumed such numbers as to overaw the local authorities, and necessitate the interposition of the State for the protection of the railway property, private property, and the preservation of the public peace.

The claims arising from the damage caused by these Ishmaelites must be paid, so says the law. If Allegheny county is legally responsible, they should be charged to that county. If the State is responsible, the Legislature should manfully assume them for the people of the whole State.

But is Allegheny county legally or morally responsible for these losses? We think not. It was not a riot, but an insurrection extending over the whole country. Nearly every State in the Union was involved, and not only the militia of the several States, but the Federal troops were called out to suppress the insurrection, and preserve public order. In this State the outbreak occurred at Pittsburgh, but this was simply an accident, and it might have occurred anywhere else in the Commonwealth. It has been ascertained that less than five per centum of those who contributed most to the destruction on that black Sunday, were citizens of Allegheny county.

The local authorities finding their efforts at restoring order wholly ineffectual, called upon the State for aid. The State assumed control, and the troops marched into Allegheny county, were accompanied by the Adjutant General of the State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The civil and military representatives of the Executive of the State with the National Guard were on the ground, and there were no assaults made, no blood shed, nor plundering, nor incendiarism, nor destruction of property, until after the State troops appeared, and the State authorities had assumed absolute control of affairs; and, therefore, the responsibility for the suppression of the riots, and the failing in that, the responsibility for the losses consequent on them, devolves upon the State.

But, apart from the legal responsibility of Allegheny county, the payment of the amount of these losses ($4,000,000) would fall upon that county with crushing weight. Its payment would involve the county in bankruptcy and ruin. Allegheny county cannot be so completely isolated, that this burden can be inflicted upon her people, and not felt by the rest of the State. As the second city in the State, and the busy mart of the people of the entire western region, Pittsburgh cannot suffer financial ruin, and the people all around her escape from its effects. If an important member be paralyzed by such a stroke, the whole body must suffer.

There should be no subterfuge in this matter. It will not bear trifling with. Whatever may be the duties and responsibilities of the State to those sufferers by the riots who were under the protection of her laws, it is plain enough that Allegheny county cannot bear the burden.

The easiest and quickest way out of the dilemma, at this time, is the best way, and the proposition now pending before the Legislature should receive the sanction of every honest man within the borders of the great State.

This is no more than simple justice. No more than good citizenship and neighborly fairness demand.

We ask the representatives from this county to think this matter over carefully, and see if both justice and public policy will not be subserved by extending a helping hand to Allegheny. Certainly, if we were caught in so bad a trap—and any county is liable to be so caught—we would cry out for help, and think it hard, indeed, if we could get neither aid nor sympathy.

The following extracts from the address of ex-Chief Justice Agnew, are presented for the consideration of our readers:

"Without entering into all the details necessary to approach a judicial tribunal, many of which you already know, we may state the leading features of the subject, so as to submit proper views clearly, freely, and fully.

"On the twenty-first and twenty-second days of July, 1877, the city of Pittsburgh was visited by an extraordinary 'strike' of railroad employes, extending over a vast area, and through many States. Among the cities disturbed by its ebulitions were Chicago, St. Louis, Indianopolis, Newark, Martinsburg, Denniston, Reading, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Cumberland, Scranton, Syracuse and Buffalo. Whether the grievances complained of were just or unjust it is not our province, or perhaps yours, to determine. It is sufficient to know that their wages were reduced when times were hard, and the country depressed; and they thought they had cause to take the remedy into their own hands. Rightfully or wrongfully, they did so. As a mere 'strike,' the public had no immediate connection or privity with it. Refraining from labor was the right of each individual, and when criminal by combination, it was but a mere conspiracy, punishable at law.

"But the misfortune of all such great and combined movements, is their growth into a tumultuous and public character, caused by the very multitude and heterogeneous mass of materials. That which at first was but a mere cessation from labor, became an insurrection or uprising over the country, by men banded together by a common interest for a common purpose. Such uprisings must have a place of beginning or first outbreak. This happened in the city of Pittsburgh, where it rose suddenly, like a water-spout or a cyclone, small in its first whirlings, but increasing as the forces of the pent up spirit of insurrection found themselves loosed from the bonds of order and social duty. A mixed and motley multitude gathered, the natural concomitant of disorder. Wisely, or unwisely, we do not say, a military force, appeared upon the scene. Intentionally, or unintentionally, by command or without, it is now immaterial which, the work of death began. It is not for us, probably not *now* for you, to determine whose the fault. We neither of us possess the attributes of punitory justice, and can not try the offense. We now consider the terrible consequences only which have fallen upon a portion of the citizenship or the State. Lives were lost of the innocent and the guilty, millions of property were destroyed. Owners, distant and near, were involved in a common violence, and a common ruin. Delicate questions of relationship and liability have arisen, confined to no narrow limits but co-extensive with the residence of distant owners, having redress in other courts, than our own, and embracing the origin, progress, and culmination of the insurrection, the relationship of some of the parties as common carriers, and as bodies enjoying privileges, and owing duties to the State.

"But our question does not concern these. The law and the courts may deal with the immediate parties, whether as employers and employed, insurrectionists, owners, carriers, officers, soldiers or rioters. Our questions concern an innocent people, living outside of the two great cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny—a rural population of a populous county, whose relations are only as citizens and tax-payers. The city of Allegheny, it is said, preserved the peace, though unable to control the 'strikers,' who retained and held possession of the railroad property and freights. But her concentrated population and force only illustrate more forcibly the utter impotence and want of organized power of a rural population, scattered over numberless farms, small towns, and a wide territory. The city of Pittsburgh, it is said, did not its duty in its *organized* capacity, though its best and most leading citizens, roused by the fearful danger, met in an unorganized form, created committees of safety, raised $51,000 in money, and arms for the defense of property and restoration of the peace. Yet, even this devoted city, whose officials may not have performed their whole duty, can not give law to the innocent people of Allegheny county and Allegheny city, or deprive them of that just protection which the justice, conscience, and welfare of this great State owe to them as a part of its common citizenship.

"This is no *debt* which the State is asked to *assume* for *another*. It is a *damage*—a loss sustained by *owners* of property through the *trespass* and violence of lawless men. Throughout the act of 1841 all the terms express this: its words are 'property destroyed,' 'attacked or threatened to be attacked,' 'destruction,' 'injury,' 'loss,' 'damages,' 'party injured.' The tenth section calls it a trespass; 'the same shall to all intents and purposes, be treated as actions of trespass brought by owners of such property;' again, 'damages finally fixed and ascertained.'

"The county of Allegheny has committed no injury; it has incurred or contracted no debt. It has not been convicted of the trespass and the damages fixed and ascertained. Until trial, verdict, and judgment against the county the owners have but a *claim*, not a debt. The only suits brought against the county are yet pending on writ of error, and the verdicts amount in all to less than $7,000. In no sense does the county owe a debt which the State is asked to assume. She is asked to save litigation, prevent injury to innocent tax-payers, and promote the best interests of the State by *primarily* and *of her own accord* compensating the *owners* of the destroyed property. It will thus be her own voluntary contribution to the public good, and protect the innocent from harm.

* * * * * * *

"There is, it is true, a moral principle lying at the root of such legislation, but it is a principle which must exist in some sense, as the basis of all enlightened and comprehensive jurisprudence. It is a part, and probably the vital principle of all that code which binds into one great family all the nations of earth; which mitigates the horrors of necessary warfare, and renders intercourse between the most distant regions of the globe practicable and desirable. In a word, it is nothing more than the application to affairs of government and state of that maxim of divine authority which enjoins us upon all occasions, to do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. Being therefore firmly planted upon foundations of moral right, and of comprehensive but perfectly intelligible equity, it partakes in no wise of the nature of charity, benevolence, or improper assumption of the liabilities of others, but is stamped with the essential attributes of political justice.

"In conclusion, we submit that sound policy, righteousness, and the general welfare of the State, require payment of these losses out of the common treasury of the people."

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Additional Local Matters.

—Mrs. Judge Orvis is visiting in Bloomsburg, Columbia county.

—Plumbing and gas fitting by John Barnes. Good work and low prices.

—Dr. Harris is refitting the rooms lately occupied by Francis Speer, on High street, and will use them as an office.

—Col. William A. Simpson and Capt. W. C. Kress, peeped through the hole in our sanctum wall one evening last week.

—The old awning that once covered the store fronts in Reynolds' Opera House building has been torn away. A great improvement.

—Benjamin Schrock, Esq., who was stricken with paralysis, is slowly recovering, which will be good news to his numerous friends.

—The Jersey Shore *Herald* has become a patent outside sheet. It is quite likely that this was made necessary by the editor's prolonged sickness.

—The peculiarity of the A. S. T. Co., Black Tip is that children's fine shoes to which they are applied not only wear twice as long, but they really add to the beauty and finish of the finest shoe. 11-4t

—The largest yield of wheat to which, as yet, our attention has been called is that of Moses Thompson, Esq., Centre Furnace. Mr. T. finished threshing his wheat one day last week, and realized 1465 bushels off, of about 45 acres. Next!

—Mr. Thomas Foster, who, for a number of years has been connected with the firm of Frishmouth & Bro., wholesale tobacco dealers, No. 151 3d. St. Phila., was in Bellefonte on Saturday. Mr. F. is an affable gentleman, an experienced and successful salesman.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Ardell gave an entertainment to their friends to the number of about forty, at their home on Linn street last Thursday evening. A royal supper was furnished the guests and the host and hostest assisted by Mrs. Waite, made each visitor feel comfortable and at home with a grace and dignity becoming the joyous occasion. Supper was served at six o'clock and it was nearly nine before the last course was finished. Music and merriment filled the hour. At half past ten the party broke up feeling confident that they never had a better time in their lives, or were ever entertained by more royal and generous entertainers.

It is said that Clarence King will be nominated by the President as director of the consolidated geographical and geological surveys. This will displace Dr. Hayden, but his friends are determined to defeat King's confirmation by the Senate, upon the ground that Dr. Hayden was the founder of these surveys, having began them in 1857, and used his private means for their prosecution. Having developed the entire system, it would be highly unjust to give the control now to another person, and would deprive the Government of the great experience and information of Dr. Hayden, who has made these surveys a study for over a quarter of a century.

Herr Krupp has just completed the largest gun ever made, which, if fired at an angle of 43° with the horizon, would send a projectile a distance of 15 miles. A full description of this monster cannon will be published in the inside of next week's paper.

The *Tribune* says Secretary Evarts is credited with the sound observation that the duty of all Republicans now is the unification of the party. The beauty of it is that every man in the party has reached the same conclusion.

J. H. Bauland's Bee Hive Dry Goods Store

GRAND OPENING

-‡-OF THE-‡-

BEE HIVE DRY GOODS STORE!

—ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE.—

I HAVE JUST OPENED A NEW AND COMPLETE LINE OF

Dress Goods in all the Latest Spring Styles,

BLACK GOODS and SILKS,

SHAWLS, ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,

CARPETS,

(BEST GOODS, ALL CHOICE PATTERNS.)

Curtins, Lace and Cloth, Table Linen, Napkins and Towels, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Ribbons, Ties, Corsets,

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.,

Which I will offer at prices never before equalled. A call at the BEE HIVE will convince you that it is the cheapest place in the county.

Respectfully Yours,

J. H. Bauland.

12-tf Our Motto is One Price, and the Very Lowest; the Best of Goods and no Misrepresentations.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says "it is now asserted in the South that Jeff Davis will never be satisfied until he can meet Zach Chandler in the Senate. Unhappy Jeff!" Yes, unhappy Jeff! But we are of the opinion that if Zach ever has an oportunity of clinching to those old secessionist bones, he'll grind them to smithereens!

The Albany *Evening Journal* is of the opinion that "during the first week of his new term Zach Chandler has touched the heart of the country more than the good Mr. Christiancy did in all the years of his service." That's what's the matter with Hannah!

Gov. Prescott, of New Hampshire, has appointed Charles H. Bell, of Exeter, Senator for the extra session to fill the vacancy occasioned by the expiration of the term of Senator Wadleigh. Mr. Bell has accepted.

A Good Housewife.—The good housewife, when she is giving her house its spring rennovating, should bear in mind that the dear inmates of her house are more precious than many houses, and that their systems need cleansing by purifying the blood, regulating the stomach and bowels to prevent and cure the diseases arising from spring malaria and miasma, and she must know that there is nothing that will do it so perfectly and surely as Hop Bitters, the purest and best of medicines. See other column. 12-2t

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Comic Songs.—The three funniest songs now published are entitled: "I'll tell your mother," price 30 cents; "The Housekeeper's Complaint," price 30 cents; "The Wonderful Musician," price 30 cents.

In order to introduce these side-splitting Comic Songs, we will mail the three to any address for 50 cents, in postage stamps.

W. L. Thompson & Co.,
East Liverpool, Ohio.

A Literary Revolution.—*Chamber's Cyclopædia of English Literature*, in the new Acme Edition, is meeting with such extraordinary sale that the publishers, to make it still more popular, have further reduced the prices. Purchasers ordering before April 30th will get the eight volumes complete, in paper, for $1 75; cloth, $2 50; half morocco, gilt top, $4 00; or bound in four volumes, half morocco, gilt top, for $3 20. Sample volumes sent postpaid for 30 cents, 45 cents, 65 cents, and 90 cents. This is not only one of the choicest works in the language, but really wonderful in its low price. Specimen pages and terms to clubs will be sent free on request by the publishers, the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman St., N. Y.

READING NOTICES.

"A Sad Sight to Behold."—Some four weeks since a man, or rather a walking skeleton came to Crittenton's Patent Medicine Depot, No. 7 sixth Avenue, New York, completely exhausted, just riding from Fourteenth street, near Ninth Avenue. He took a chair, and after regaining sufficient strength, informed Mr. C., that he had been given up by his physicians to die, from what they termed to be a severe case of Consumption—one lung being entirely gone, and the other more or less affected. He says, "Mr. Crittenton, will your article, which I have seen advertised (meaning Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar), cure or give me relief?" I gravely informed him that it was a very bad case, and one which I was afraid it had run too long; but advised him to try one bottle, as it certainly could do him no harm, and see the effect; explaining, at the same time, that Honey and Horehound soothed and scatered all irritations and inflamations, and the Tar Balm cleansed and cleared the throat and air passages leading to the lungs, and additional ingredients kept the organs cool, moist and in healthy action. He took my advice, bought a bottle and went away. On Saturday he again came into the store, with a light step and a smiling countenance; stated that he used the first bottle, and found so much relief that he felt encouraged, and at different times since he sent for seven more bottles, which he had used, and believed himself permanently cured; said he should recommend it to all of his friends and acquaintances, which, as he said, were many, as he was a man of wealth and influence. The price of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar is only fifty cents a bottle. Thus you will see this gentlemen was cured for $4, after paying hundreds of dollars to physicians. Sold at all drug stores at 50 cents and $1. Large size much the cheapest to buy.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute. 9-4w

Dr. VanDyke's Sulphur Soap.

Dr. VanDyke, whose life long speciality, and world-wide reputation for curing Skin Diseases, has endeavored for years to combine an external treatment. He has accomplished this desirable result in the preparation of his compound "SULPHUR SOAP," the merits of which is spoken of by thousands; it is highly recommended to all our readers. Price 25 cts., by mail, 35 cts a box; 3 cakes, 60 cts., by mail, 75 cts. Office, 750 north 5th St. Wholesale Depot, 400 N. 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all Druggists. 9-27-1y-eow

Consumption Cured.—An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debillity and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. 9-4w

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia!

Dyspepsia is the most perplexing of all human ailments. Its symtoms are almost infinite in their variety, and the forlorn and despondent victims of the disease often fancy themselves the prey, in turn, of every known malady. This is due, in part, to the close sympathy which exists between the stomach and the brain, and in part also to the fact that any disturbance of the digestive function necessarily disorders the liver, the bowels and the nervous system, and affects, to some extent, the quality of the blood.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron a sure cure. This is not a new preparation, to be tried and found wantin git has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. It is not expected or intended to cure all the diseases to which the human family is subject, but is warrented to cure Dyspepsia in its most obstinate form. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron never fails to cure. Symtems of Dyspepsia are loss of appetite, wind and rising of the food, dryness of the mouth, heartburn, distension of the stomach and bowels, constipation, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits. Try the great remedy and be convinced of its merits. Get the genuine. Take only Kunkel's, which is put only in one dollar bottles. Depot, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. It never fails. For sale by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Six bottles for five dollars, or one dollar per bottle.

Worms! Worms! Worms!

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worms in two hours alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. Send for circular to E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa., or call on your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. 9-4t

New Advertisements.

Dr. J. M. Lindsey

HAS LOCATED PERMANENTLY

IN BELLEFONTE.

OFFICE ON BISHOP STREET,

EAST OF ALLEGHENY,

NEAR CATHOLIC CHURCH.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO

CATARRH, CONSUMPTION,

RHEUMATISM,

SCROFULA AND CANCER.

12-1f **ADVICE FREE.**

THE MODEL BOOK STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

JOHN C. MILLER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Books,
Fancy Goods,
Photograph Albums,
Stationery,
Pocketbooks,
Gold Pens,
Wall Paper,
Umbrellas,
Window Shadows and Fixtures
Toilet Sets
Fancy Chinaware
Japanese Goods,
Toys, Toys,
Cigars, Etc., Etc.

SCHOOL BOOKS FOR EVERY TOWNSHIP IN THE COUNTY.

DAILY PAPERS & PERIODICALS.

11-6

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg, at its meeting on the 1st Tuesday in April next, for the pardon of Charles Miller, convicted of aggravated assault and battery at the January term last of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county.

John G. Love,
11-4t Att'y for Charles Miller.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Jacob Nihart, deceased, late of Marion township, Centre county, Pa., notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated.

March 3, 1879.
Walker P. O., Centre Co. 9-6t S. H. Bennison, Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Dr. J. M. McCoy, late of Boggs township, deceased. Claims against the same and debts due the estate can be settled with

10-6t Frank McCoy, Administrator.

Caution.—Notice is hereby given to all persons not to meddle or interfere with the following articles now in the hands of John A. Dorman, the undersigned having purchased them at constable's sale on March 8th, 1879: 1 cow, 1 spring wagon, 4 hogs, 1 cutter sled, 1 set harness and all household furniture and personal property.

11-3t A. Decker.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

Fultz and Clawson Wheat.

The war of the millers against these varieties of wheat still continues. For awhile it was the Clawson alone, but now the Fultz is added. The Pennsylvania Millers' Association, which met at Reading, January 14th, unanimously resolved to discouage the cultivation of Fultz and Clawson wheat, and to recommend Lancaster, Old Mediterranean, Boughton, Shoemaker, Deal, Vick and Canada White. A Springfield, O., miller, writes to Leffel's *Milling News* as follows. Referring to a statement of a western writer, that Minnesota flour would make 270 to 280 lbs. of bread to the barrel, while Michigan flour would make but 240 lbs., he says:

It has long been well known that wheat consisting entirely, or almost so, of starch will not make nearly so much bread as that containing a large amount of gluten. It is a well recognized fact that Michigan wheat is almost entirely composed of starch, and that accounts for the smaller amount of wheat to the barrel of flour. The Fultz wheat now being introduced into this section, has little or no gluten in it. It is largely grown in the Cumberland Valley, Pennsylvania, and has been ruinous to the flour trade of the millers. The Clawson wheat is also being introduced here, and is very popular with farmers on account of its prolific yield but it, like the Fultz, is almost if not entirely destitute of gluten. The flour lacks strength, and will therefore make but a small yield of bread, and is universally condemned by good bakers, not only on that account, but because it will not make a large-sized loaf in proportion to its weight. No miller making a high grade of flour dares to buy it at any price. A choice grade of flour can be made of either Fultz or Clawson wheat; this is the universal testimony of all who have tested them. Farmers should avoid sowing them. A word in season to the wise is sufficient.

Our Highways.

In all the States where public roads are made and repaired by a labor tax, the impression is gaining ground that the system is deficient, and that very much better results could be secured by some other plan. The Indiana Agricultural Society discussed this matter at its recent meeting and inaugurated a movement which, if successful, will bring about a radical improvement in the construction of roads. The Michigan Agricultural Society, which met at Detroit, January 13, also had this subject presented for consideration. The President in his address said, very truthfully, that there was no other subject in which the farmer was more interested. "Cheap transportation was wealth," with farmers as well as dealers. The present laws relating to highways, he said, had come as an inheritance from the past. The total labor assessment in the State, for road purposes, exceeded $2,000,000, and it was the common opinion throughout the State that this assessment did not give such results as it should. "It is too often the case," he says, "that working on the roads develops into social visitation, a period for telling stories; practically a few days' recreation." This is too true of all States where the road tax is worked out under local supervisors, and unless the citizens of a road district are interested enough in the matter to put in faithful time and work, it is practically impossible for it to be otherwise. The trouble is not in that feature of the system which admits of the tax being paid in labor, but in the supervision, in the disposition of the labor. Roads can not be constructed without labor, and there is no reason why farmers should not be permitted to work out their taxes on the roads in which they are more particularly interested. On the contrary, there are many reasons why they should. But this labor ought to be under skillful management. In our opinion here is just the lame spot in the existing system—or want of system—for there is no system employed in these annual repairs. Each local supervisor does as seems to him best, and no matter how badly he spoils the roads, no one can call him to account. He is supreme dictator. The next year another man is made supervisor, and perhaps he undoes all his predecessor accomplished, whether that is to the injury or benefit of the roads.

Be Square with Yourselves.

It is well enough to urge people to deal justly with their neighbors, but it is none the less important to enjoin individuals to estimate themselves aright, that is accurately fathom and measure their own characters. The man who fully, or as far as possible, comprehends his own nature cannot go much astray. His instincts, as infallibly with the brute creation, will keep him right. The true Patron indoctrinated thoroughly into the mysteries of the order and marching to its music steps with the dignity of elevated manhood. He looks into the souls of other men through the lens of his own heart. Rightly guaging himself he never fails to do right by his neighbors. His duty is performed as naturally as he breathes. Patrons, you cannot regard with too high veneration the privileges of the Grange.

Cruelty to Animals.

One of our readers desires us to give an essay on "cruelty to animals." We hardly think it necessary, for farmers who take enough interest in their vocation to subscribe for and read agricultural papers do not treat their animals cruelly. There are farmers, and other people, who are cruel to animals, but we do not reach them, and an "essay" on the subject would do no good. Our readers, we trust, all understand that they are keeping, and breeding, and raising animals for profit, and that cruelty and bad usage always result in loss. Hence, motives and self-interest prompt men of common sense to treat the animals under their care with kindness and due consideration. With most farmers, now a days, the dictates of humanity are sufficiently powerful to prevent cruel practices. Sometimes a man is thoughtlessly or ignorantly cruel, especially during the winter. If a man has been raised on a farm where stock were never sheltered or housed in cold, stormy weather, he does not realize the cruelty of such management. If he has been used to seeing frosty bits put into horses' mouths when the thermometer indicated ten or twenty degrees below zero, he probably thinks it is all right, and will never know just how cruel it is until the bit is first placed in his own mouth. So, in driving a horse to town on a brisk trot and letting him stand in the cold wind, unblanketed, while the owner is toasting his shins by a hot fire in the village store, or—we hope not—saloon; stabling horses and cattle in open sheds, with inch or half-inch cracks between the weatherboarding; providing no bedding; compelling them to do without water or with an insufficient supply, waiting on your convenience, are all cruel practices, resulting in pain and suffering to the animals and loss to the owners. Many more cruel practices might be enumerated, but these are enough to awaken thought on the subject, and with men of common humanity and sense, this is all that is necessary. There has been much needless suffering and loss among the brute creation during the bitter cold this winter. One farmer in New York State, we understand, had ten head of cattle frozen to death in one night. They were unhoused, of course, and had no shelter. Another farmer, the same night, had a valuable cow frozen to death in the barnyard. On the coldest day of the month a man drove into the city from the country, hitched his horse, unblanketed, and went into a saloon. Upon his return the animal's legs were frozen stiff and he had to be shot. These are extreme cases, but they show the necessity of greater care and consideration during such extremely cold weather as we have had this winter.—*Practical Farmer.*

Pleuro Pneumonia.

At the recent annual meeting of the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture it was stated that pleuro pneumonia was prevalent in parts of Bergen, Hudson, Union and Essex counties, and that it originates in certain swill-milk stables, where the cows are kept in filth and fed on distillery and brewery refuse. The disease is spread by travelling traders, who exchange cattle with farmers, and thereby often cause the death of a whole herd. The need of the legislation punishing persons selling diseased cattle was urged. Dr. J. C. Corlies presented a valuable paper on the subject, in which he stated that the number of live stock in the State at the last census was 638,400, of which 149,200 were milch cows. Pleuro pneumonia first appeared in this country at Brooklyn, in 1843, being imported there from Europe by a cow used on one of the ocean steamers. In 1846-49 and the intervening years until 1853 it appeared at various places in the State. In 1859 it raged in Gloucester and Camden counties, and in 1877 it did immense damage in Hunterdon county.

The Same Old South.

Jeff. Davis has never pretened to what he does not believe, and the enthusiasm with which he is everywhere received when he makes a public appearance in the South proves that the people who are loudest in their profession of peace admire him for it. Would they thus admire for what they do not believe? Not at all. Then the South must still believe what it did before the war. But there can be no doubt of that.—The Legislatures of Virginia and Alabama have said so, and now a "Rebel Brigadier" in the United States Senate has marshaled his yielding Northern colleagues in a manner that strikingly recalls the days before the war, and they come promptly forward to say that the States is superior to the Republic. Senator Edmunds's fair resolutions were too much for the Southern Democrats, and they have brought their Northern associates to stultify their constituents.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher while they are in their prime. It does not take half as much to fatten them then. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in condition to slaughter the whole superstructure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all a ewe should bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is an age when, with little extra care, she will round up to a fine and full carcass. Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more desirable than anything else.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Agricultural Notes.

The average price of the milk cow in this country is $26.41.

The most primitive way of making bread was to soak the grain in water, subject it to pressure and then dry it by natural or artificial heat.

The man who stopped his paper lately because he could not afford it, recently sold a hundred bushels of wheat at twenty cents less than the market price.

In spite of the present distress in England it is said that in the matter of wages the agricultural laborer is better off than ever he was before, if prices are taken into account.

It is more honorable and dignified to be living independently on a farm, making good butter and cheese and raising abundant crops and fine stock, than to sit in high places and aid in making bad laws.

France produced, in the year ending September last, the enormous amount of over 800,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar. There are 501 manufactories of beet-root sugar in that country, and all successful.

Most of the diseases of cattle are caused by wrong treatment—too much feed at one time, too little at another, too rich at one time, too poor at another, etc. If all cattle and horses were fed, and watered, and used properly, there would be little disease.

To clear cistern water, add two ounces powdered alum and two ounces borax to a twenty-barrel cistern of rain water that is blackened or oily, and in a few hours the sediment will settle and the water be clarified and fit for washing, and even cooking purposes.

It is stated that a Minnesota miller has invented an entirely new process of grinding wheat, which does away with the millstones now in use and substitutes therefor a vertically running granite disc in direct combination with a circle sergment of French burr. This new process produces 80 per cent of middling.

The Island of Jersey, in the English Channel, produces a remarkable variety of cabbage, called the Jersey-cow cabbage, which grows to the height of three or four feet, and is cultivated for fodder. The stalk, which is tall and very straight, is often made into walking-sticks, and when smoothed off and varnished it is similar in appearance to bamboo cane.

The liquid yielding of animals are worth more—good authorities say one sixth more—pound for pound, than the solid excrements, and are saved with greater care by the best European farmers and gardeners. All the leaks in the stable are not in the roof; those in the floor are quite as objectionable, and are the cause of a great deal of waste.

A correspondent in the *Rural World* shows some points of difference between British and American methods of feeding stock, as follows: In Great Britain turnips are cut, reduced to a pulp and mixed with cut hay or straw, and allowed to ferment. Hay and straw are always cut up and mixed with meal. Stock raisers in England buy oil cake, which Americans consider too expensive. They wet and use it with cut hay and straw and meal and pulped turnips. The manure from such feeding is regarded as of great value.

Horses should be watered in the morning before they are fed. A full drink of water immediately after being fed is a sure way of producing indigestion, if not inflammation. When water is drunk by horses, the bulk of it goes directly to the large intestines, and little of it is retained in the stomach. Some old and worthless horses, by way of experiment, were fed with split peas, and then supplied with water immediately before being killed. It was found that the water had carried the peas from fifty to sixty feet into the intestines, where no digestion took place at all.

An enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: "Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six lbs. of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year, and she will produce at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging eighteen cents per dozen, which would equal $2.16; in addition she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of nearly five dollars, against six pounds of pork at ten cents, equalling sixty cents; or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig on the same quantity of food." Aside from the profit, which is an important consideration in the keeping of poultry, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, attractive, health-producing employment.

In the north of Holland the farms are not over a foot above the level of the sea, and some are lower. The land is loose, spongy muck, and is very rich. It is subdivided into small parcels by canals. There are thousands of windmills which are used to pump water all the time. The dwellings are as neat as they possibly can be. They are built in small villages, clustered closely together. The roads are all paved, and not a particle of dust is ever seen. They measure distances by the hour, saying that from place to place it is ten hours' walk, four hours by boat, or two hours by rail. The houses are built as nicely as any in our cities, about fifty feet square, with about eight feet between the joints upon the first floor; all above is used for storing hay. On the side are the stables for the cattle, and they are models of neatness. The floors are all paved with stone or brick. In these stables where the cattle are they make butter, cheese, do the washing, ironing and baking and the general household work. It is not an uncommon thing to see hundreds of cheeses there; they weigh about 4 pounds each. The bedding is always clean, and lasts a good while. When the cattle are put into the stable they are put there for the season, and tied with a rope to the corner of the stall. The air there is always chilly, and the cows are blanketed in summer, and of course are warm in their stalls in winter, for fires are quite generally kept burning in two stoves through the coldest of the season. The calves do not need to be covered in summer, because nature has provided a very thick coating of hair for them, and in winter they are sheared.

His Objection.

"I have only one objection to your paper," said an up-country farmer, as he shelled out two Bland dollars for another year's subscription, and smiled upon us across the editorial desk. We were all attention at once, and asked for the objection. Editors always like to head objections and suggestions, and if a good old patron was to come along and ask us to publish the Declaration of Independence, we'd have to do it. "I've been taking your paper ever since it started," he continued, "and I like it. It gives all the home news, all the State news and all the general news of importance; but, as I said before, there's one objection, and that's the advertisements. You see, whenever that paper gets into the house, Maria she goes right for those new advertisements, and every piece of flummery she reads about she wants, and that's where the trouble comes in. Then the girls they get hold of it and read about this, that and the other—cheap things and nice things, new things and fashionable things—and you just see, between Maria and the girls, they keep me in hot water all the time." We assured our troubled patron that we heartily sympathized with him; but told him that sensible men would use the the columns of their local paper as a means of communication with the people—that this was something that "in the natural course of human events" could not be prevented; and he finally concluded that it was all right. "For," said he, "your advertising columns frequently save us money, because they tell us where we can buy the cheapest goods."

You are Responsible.

The farmer cannot complain with any show of reason now-a days that he is deprived of the facilities for improving himself concerning the great questions in which his material prosperity is involved. The Grange is the open door to the temple of wisdom. If he wishes to learn the great secret of intellectual, moral and social advancement, he has only to knock and enter. If he declines the offer made to him, who is to blame but himself? Organization is the farmer's means of rescuing himself from present evils, and the method by which to secure future progress. What more harmoniously working agency is there than the Grange? Therefore, join it, cherish it, and it will return your support with ten-fold interest.

They have an educated seal at the Westminister Aquarium which plays the guitar, beats a tambourine, climbs a flight of steps and takes a "header" from the top, smokes a pipe, fires a revolver and draws a boat to which it is harnassed, enter in eagerly into the fun.

The Expansion Power of Water.

It is a well known, says the *World of Wonders*, but not less remarkable, fact that if the tip of an exceedingly small tube de dipped into water the water will rise spontaneously in the tube throughout its whole length. This may be shown in a variety of ways: for instance, when a piece of sponge, or sugar, or cotton is just allowed to touch water, these substances, being composed of numberless little tubes, draw up the water, and the whole of the piece becomes wet. It is said to suck up or imbibe the moisture. We see the same wonderful action going on in nature, in the rising of the sap thro' the small tubes or pores in the wood, whereby the leaves and upper portions of the plant derive nourishment from the ground. This strange action is called "capillary," from the resemblance the minute tubes bear to the hair, the Latin of which is capillus. It is moreover singular that the absorption of the water takes place with great force. If a dry sponge be inclosed tightly in a vessel, it will expand, when wetted, with sufficient force to burst it, unless very strong. Wood, which is a more unyielding material, acts with tremendous force when wetted; and advantage has been taken of this fact in splitting blocks of granite. This process is largely adopted in Dartmoor. After a mass of granite has been rent from the mountain by blasting, it is measured in every direction to see how best to divide it into smaller blocks. These are traced out by straight lines on the surface, and a series of holes are drilled at short intervals along this line. Wedges of dry wood are then tightly driven into the holes and wetted, and the combined action of the swelling wood splits the block in the direction required, and without any destructive violence. The same process is then carried out upon the other faces, and the roughly-shapen block finished with the hammer and chisel.

Home Life of a Giant Pair.

Mr. Bates, the giant, with his giant wife, lives in a house near Seville, in this State, which is a good deal like other people's houses, only that it is a great deal larger. One is struck with the unusual size of doors, windows and shutters. The house is thirty feet wide by ninety-six feet deep, built in a plain style of architecture, but nicely finished and painted. It was finished about three years ago, and Captain Bates and his wife have lived in it during the winters since, while during the summers they have been on tours of exhibition through the country. Mr. Bates will not go in the show field the coming summer, but will remain on his farm, near the town, cultivating it, and assuming the vocation of a plain, honest farmer. He is considered a farmer par excellence among his neighbors, as no doubt he should be, as he was born and raised in perhaps one of the finest farming regions in the country—central Kentucky. A few weeks ago the wife of Captain Bates gave birth to a child, the second since her marriage with her present husband, and in both instances the child died. If the last child had grown up to maturity, we would have beheld a being beside which we would be nothing but dwarfs. On the day of its birth it measured thirty inches in length, and weighed twenty-two pounds; its chest measure was sixteen inches, and its feet six inches.

An Alabama child weighing fifty-eight pounds is said to be composed of fifty pounds of head and eight pounds of body and limbs, and to have a very bright mind and remarkably retentive memory.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positsvely the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m

New Advertisements.

THE PEOPLE'S

Cash Store,

STATE COLLEGE, PA.,

where can alwa,s be found a full line of

FRESH GROCERIES,

CONSISTING OF

Syrups, Canned goods of all kinds,
Sugars, Corned Beef,
Teas, Bologna Sausage,
Coffees, Cured Hams,
Prunes, Hominy,
Pearl Barley,
Alden's Aup'd Pears,
Dried Sugar Corn, Catsup,
Pared and Unpared Peaches,
Dried Apples, Jellies,
Cracked Wheat and Oat Meal,
Pickles, Chow Chow, &c.

A FULL LINE OF FINE

CONFECTIONERIES and NUTS,

Cream Chocolates, Caramels,
French Mixtures, Gum Drops,
and pastes of all kinds.

CHIGAGO CARAMELS A Specialty.

Paper-Shelled Almonds,
English Walnuts, Butter Nuts,
California Peanuts, Filberts,
Pecans, Raisins, Dates, Figs, &c., &c.

Full line of Fresh Family Drugs, Patent Medicines, Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, and toilet articles generally.

BEST BRANDS OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Cigars Wholesale and Retail!

Oysters Received Fresh twice a week.

Highest prices paid for country produce.

JOHN W. STUART,

vol 11-7-1y STATE COLLEGE, PA.

THE

MYSTERY SOLVED.

SMALL PROFITS

and QUICK RETURNS,

—AT—

HAMILL & THOMPSON'S

MODEL STORE,

State College, Pa.,

you will find a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,

GLASSWARE,

HARDWARE,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A full line of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, and everything usually found in a first-class country store, at prices to suit the times.

STATIONERY, SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CONFECTIONERY & FRUITS,

FRESH AND CHOICE.

We respectfully ask our friends to call and examine our stock, consult your own interest; call and be convinced.

HAMILL & THOMPSON.

vol 11-6-3m

PAINTERS.

DOAK & LONBERGER,

Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successr to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

HARDWARE, STOVES, OILS, PAINTS, GLASS, PUTTY, &C.

☞ Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS.

Clothing.

SEASON of 1879!

Fine Clothing

MADE TO YOUR OWN ORDER

CHEAPER THAN

READY - MADE.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS!

FINE SHIRTS

A SPECIALTY.

BUY GOOD WARM CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES FROM

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WM. S. TRIPPLE.

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Spring Street, Bellefonte, Pa.

FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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Medical.

Grace's Celebrated Salve.

A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

PREPARED BY

SETH W. FOWLE & SONS,

86 HARRISON AVENUE,

BOSTON, MASS.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

flesh wounds, frozen limbs, salt rheum, chilblains, sore breast, sore lips, erysipelas, ringworms, scald head, chapped hands, burns, cancers, felons, scalds, sores, ulcers, wounds, stings, shingles, festers, wens, stics, piles, abcess, freckles, bunions, sprains, boils, bites, cuts, whitlows, warts, blisters, tan, pimples, corns, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 30 cents.

10-33-1y

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of TRADE MARK.

Before Taking. After Taking.

Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich

HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, Pa. vol-10-37-1y

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WINTERGREEN, PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL, SPEARMINT, &c.

of prime quality, bought in any quantity for cash on delivery, free of brokerage, commission storage, &c., by

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$66 a week in your own town. $5 Outfit free. No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to HALLET & CO., Portland, Maine. 10 21 1y

TEACHERS WANTED $50 to $100 or $200 PER MONTH, during the Spring and Summer. For full particulars address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-4w

Hardware, &c.

HARDWARE!

JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

PROPRIETORS OF

BELLEFONTE

PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sash,

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Frame Work, and all styles of work generally found in a first-class planing mill.

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10 23 6m Bellefonte, Pa.

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CANDY MANUFACTORY AND BAKERY.

Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

Dress Making.

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—AND—

LACE WORK.

MRS. JANE HALEY, opposite the Cemetery, takes this method to solicit from the people of Bellefonte work. Can do

PLAIN & FANCY SEWING

OR LACE WORK.

Any person having such work to do can have it done well by Mrs. Haley, and at the same time help a worthy, poor woman. 3-tf

Black Forest Oil Catarrh Remedy

WARRANTED TO CURE IN ALL CASES.

Where directions are followed. Sold by all druggists in one and two dollar packages. Patients using our remedy should write us fully of their cases, and we will send them special directions. If your druggist has not our remedy, write to us at once for sample package, circulars, &c Address, F. H. BOWER & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., General agents for the United States and Canada

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LUMBER. { MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. / YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA. / P. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, PAVING, &c White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Waiscoting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Stripping; Posts, Rails, Pailings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Mouldings.

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND BRICK; LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange 10-16 1y

New Advertisements.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 31, 1874.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE

"Vibrator" Threshers,

WITH IMPROVED

MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,

And Steam Thresher Engines,

Made only by

NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Timehaving, and Money-Saving Threshers of this day and generation. Beyond all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the extravagant waste of Grain by Threshers owned by the other machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses [illegible] Grain SAVED by these improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separator, Rattling Iron Beaters, Pickers, Rumbler, nor Crank Shoe-washing and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Loaded or Round.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and Flax Grains, but the most successful Threshers for Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and Fine Seeds. Elegant "Traction" attachments for "Vibrating" to engage from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, being less than one-half the usual Limbs and Gears. Makes no Littlings or scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 12 to 40 Inches Wide, and Four styles of Mounted Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. Special size separator named expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Various Improvements and Excellencies Peculiar, for Economy, over other makes or kinds.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Convenience of Adjustments, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers or write to us for Illustrated Circular, Which we mail free.

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Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction. W. S. GALBRAITH,

7-tf. Bellefonte, Pa.

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THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 800 fine engravings.

NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

For terms and territory apply at once to

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jan 1-3m

CUTICURA.

The Great Skin Cure is warranted to cure Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Dandruff, Pimples and Comedones. Sold everywhere. Sent on receipt of price. Small boxes 50 cents, large $1. Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Boston. Send to box 3506 for circular and testimonials. 9-4w

Drugs and Medicines.

ESTABLISHED. 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.

F. P. GREEN,

DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 11y

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INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS AND DAMAGE BY

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GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Representing a number of the Best and Safest companies. Horses insured against Theft, death, or accident.

Office in the Conard House with DAVID W. FORTNEY, Esq. v9n1f

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

New Advertisements.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A large, new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing, with many others, the following chapters: A competent Womanhood, Selection of Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Compatible and Incompatible, Sterility in women, cause and treatment, Advice to Bridegroom, Advice to Husbands, Advice to Wives, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, in male and female, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, etc., including Diseases peculiar to Women, their cause and treatment. A book for private and considerate reading, of 320 pages, with full Plate Engravings, by mail, sealed, for 50 cents.

"The Private Medical Adviser"

on Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele, etc., also on Spermatorrhœa, Sexual Debility, and Impotency, from Self-abuse and Excesses, causing Seminal Emissions, Nervousness, Aversion to Society, Confusion of Ideas, Physical decay, Dimness of sight, Defective Memory, Loss of Sexual Power, etc., making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment, and a great many valuable receipts for the cure of all private diseases; same size, over 50 plates, 50 cents.

"Medical Advice,"

a lecture on Manhood and Womanhood, 10 cents; or all three in one neatly bound volume, $1. They contain 600 pages and over 100 illustrations, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing, and much that is not published in any other work. The combined volume is pecilved the best Popular Medical Book Published, and those classified after getting it, can have their money refunded. The Author is an experienced physician of many years' practice, (as is well known,) and the advice given, and Rules for treatment laid down, will be found of great value to those suffering from impurities of the system, early errors, lost vigor, or any of the numerous troubles coming under the head of "Private" or "Chronic" Diseases. Sent in single volumes, or complete in one, for Price in Stamps, Silver or Currency. (Consultation confidential, and letters are promptly and frankly answered without charge.) Address

Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North 6th Street, St. Louis, Mo. (Established, 1847.)

☞For Sale by Newsdealers. AGENTS Wanted.

(DR. BUTTS invites all persons suffering from RUPTURE to send him their name and address, and hereby assures them that they will learn something to their advantage.—It is Not a Truss.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions and Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal Seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly absorbed and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, etc. etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually following this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little, if any permanent good. There is no nonsense about this preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.—During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered, of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail, sealed, for $3.—Two boxes (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases), $5.—Three boxes lasting three full months, (will stop emissions and restore vigor, in the worst cases,) $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MFG CHEMISTS, Market and 8th St. **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

OPIUM and MORPHINE habit absolutely and speedily cured. Pamphlet free. Dr. J. C. Clark, Box 95, Clark's Bu., Chester Co., Pa.

DR. A. G. OLIN

Practical Physician, 238 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O. Ladies and Gents can consult me confidentially at my office, or by letter, on any disease. Consultation free. Medicines sent everywhere. Call or write. Dr. Olin's Private Medical Counselor, a book for Ladies and Gents, sent free. Dr. Olin's Female Pills, $5 per box

Bellefnte Republicaon.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

Notice to Settle.

Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to Isaac Guggenheimer, individually, up to the 16th of December last, that settlement must be made by March 1st.

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.

—Moving time will be here presently.

—Can't Bellefonte have a walking match?

—Lock Haven's sturdiest sons are rafting.

—The equnoctial storm will soon prevail.

—Thunder and lightning storms are in vogue.

—Knight at Humes' Hall next Monday night.

—Dr. Kirk, of Rebersburg, was in town last week.

—S. & A. Loeb have put up a new and attractive sign.

—No preaching at the Methodist church next Sunday.

—Bauland's Bee Hive store has several very fine signs in front.

—Methodist ministers are tramping on to Bloomsburg this week.

—The Altoona City Band will have twenty-four members this season.

—The trains west are filled with raftsmen returning from Lock Haven.

—William Newcomer and family will remove to Lock Haven next week.

—There was a social hop at the Bush House parlor on last Friday night.

—Williamsport still believes that the new Penitentiary is not rightfully located.

—All wool, well made, bran new custom-made clothing at Newman's for $15.00.

—The big spring has been partially cleaned out, but there remains considerable moss.

—Rev. Linn, of the Pine Grove M. F. church, intends removing to Shelby county, Iowa.

—Here you are, ye naked! Newman, the King clothier, is selling good suits at $2.75.

—The Ladies' Thursday afternoon temperance meetings are held in the Logan Hose House.

—H. T. Harvey, Esq., of Lock Haven, took supper at the Bush House last Saturday evening.

—The police of Altoona are in a squable about the reward offered for the recovery of a stolen horse.

—Dr. J. D. Geissinger and Lawrence L. Brown attended Yearick's sale, near Jacksonville, last Friday.

—The *Journal* says Millheim has a population of 605, and claims that it is the third town in the county.

—A man passed through the southern part of town last week, carrying a good-sized shoat over his shoulders.

—Dr. Calder, of the State College, was announced to lecture at Cedar Springs, Clinton county, last Saturday night.

—Miss Alexander, daughter of Senator Alexander, was very ill last week at Wilson College, near Chambersburg.

—The Huntingdon *News* entered upon its sixth volume last week. It continues to be a first-class local newspaper.

—Additional water works or no additional water works was the question that bothered a good many people last week.

—The McVeytown *Journal* recently entered its ninth year. It has been a success, and we hope the people will continue to sustain it.

—Robert Macklem, a *Daily Journal* representative, of Lock Haven, spent last Saturday in this place. Bob sticks well to the *Journal* office.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Rhen, of Williamsport, arrived in town on Saturday. Mrs. Rhen (*nee* Morrison) will remain at home some time.

—Rev. John Craig, who has been filling the appointment on the Pleasant Gap M. E. circuit, will probably not return next conference year.

—Did you ever hear of the like? At Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall a made-to-order suit may be purchased for $15.00. And it's all wool, too.

—If you want to see Shaksperean characters well represented, go to Humes' Hall next Monday night. Alfred Knight, the great one man entertainment, will be there.

Dog Fighting.

It is an acknowledged fact that Bellefonte has more dogs than any other town of its size in the State. Some time last summer the High Constable made an assessment, and he reported *over seven hundred* canines. Whether the officer understood his business when he made the assessment is another question. If he did, then it must be admitted that we have at least six hundred dogs too many. Last July council enacted an ordinance taxing dogs of every description, and making it the duty of every dog owner to wear upon his dog a "metalic, or partially metalic collar, with his initials or name marked thereon." It is the duty of persons owning dogs to return the same to the High Constable on or before the first Monday of June each year, and the said officer shall make a registry of the kind of dog, and the ownership thereof. He shall also collect the tax prescribed by the ordinance at the time return is made.

The last section of the ordinance provides that all dogs found running at large without a collar, or unregistered, or the annual tax unpaid, shall be impounded by the High Constable, and after five days' public notice by written or printed handbills, if no owner claims the same and pays all charges, the High Constable shall slaughter the same and properly bury the carcass.

If this ordinance were put into effect, as it certainly should be, the borough treasury would not only be replenished by a considerable amount of money, but our town would less frequently be the scene of so many disgraceful dog-fights. It is not an uncommon thing to see several fierce contests of this character in a single day, and the most astonishing part of the performance is that the maddened animals are encouraged in this brutal sport. In New Orleans the best (?) citizens delight in witnessing a cock-fight, but it is generally supposed that the moral standing of Southern cities and towns is a grade lower than that of Northern communities. Here in Bellefonte (sometimes called a classic town), however, the better class are annoyed and disgusted by these unseemly performances, because the laws which might prevent them are disregarded.

If the ordinances of our town council are worth nothing, and cannot be put into practice, that body would do well not to make a mockery of the law. If a competent officer is not elected, there is a remedy, and it should speedily be applied. In short, give us fewer dogs, or less dog fighting.

—Mr. Ed. Hartzell, who has acceptably filled the position of clerk at the Bush House for some time, surprised his many friends last week by announcing his intention of leaving to engage in other business. While amongst us, he made many warm friends, who wish him abundant success in whatever he undertakes. Mr. Hartzell is succeeded by W. P. Bigony, late of the Fallon House, of Lock Haven, who stands well in the estimation of his recent employer and the traveling public. He is kind, obliging, and full of sport, and will, we think, get along finely.

—The Philipsburg *Journal* says: "The laws of this State require the auditors of every borough and township to meet annually on the *second Monday in April*, to audit and settle the accounts of the supervisors, overseers of the poor and all other township and borough officers, except that of school directors, which comes off annually on the first Monday of June. These accounts are required by law to be published in at least *two* newspapers, under a severe penalty for neglect."

—The Clearfield *Republican* says: "Court commences on Monday, March 17, and will continue for two weeks; provided an ice flood does not come along and break it up. Courts do not amount to much in this hilly country during a rafting season. When a flood comes the plaintiffs, defendants, jurors and witnesses strike for the nearest rafting ground, and the court can sit alone."

—The conference of the Evangelical church, which recently met at Lewisburg, made the following appointments for this county: Milesburg, J. M. King; Centre Hall, Jacob Boas; Nittany Valley, W. H. Stover and H. M. Evans, under P. E.; Centre, C. F. Deininger and W. H Hartman, under P. E.

—Ex-Sheriff Munson, of Philipsburg, was in town several days last week. While here he called at the REPUBLICAN office and spent a short time with us. He is getting along finely at his old home.

—"Galang, Frank, we want to make Newman's in time to take advantage of his great bargains," said a man from the country on Monday as he came towards town at a 2:40 gait.

Fatal Shooting Accident.

A most distressing shooting accident happened at Central City last Friday evening, at 7 p. m., to Harry, aged 14, eldest son of Samuel Wyland. Harry and his younger brother were playing soldier with an old musket in a room adjoining the one occupied by their parents. The musket had been loaded by Mr. Wyland with a heavy charge of shot, and the boys were not aware of this. After enjoying the sport for a while, Harry sat down on a chair near the door, while his brother took the musket from the corner of the room, pointed it at him in an oblique direction, and pulled the trigger. Most unexpectedly, of course, the piece went off, and the heavy charge penetrated the little fellow's abdomen, breast and hands, one of the latter being fearfully cut up. The boy was rendered unconscious, and remained in that state until about midnight. At one time he asked the doctor to open his eyes, but the lids were open, although the sense of sight had apparently left the organs. His parents were wild with grief, and the wounded boy's brother was terribly affected. After sensibility returned, hopes were entertained of his recovery, but ere another sun had set, the soul of little Harry Wyland had taken its flight, and on Monday his remains were buried. This affliction is truly a hard one for the bereaved family, but the sympathy of the whole community goes out for them.

—The intelligent people of Bellefonte and Centre county will have an opportunity to enjoy a rare treat next Monday, March 24th, for at that time Mr. Alfred J. Knight will give one of his costume recitals in Humes' Hall. He is one the best impersonators and elocutionists in the world. All who have heard him speak in the highest terms of praise of him. We could quote hundreds of flattering letters and newspaper articles but have not the room. We will, however, give the following as a sample:

Mr. Alfred J. Knight gave an entertainment last winter in the Presbyterian church in Ilion, N. Y., to a large and delighted audience. His impersonation of characters from Shakespeare with the aid of costumes was especially fine. Mr. Knight is undoubtedly a rising man in his chosen profession. It affords me pleasure to commend him to the public as one able to satisfy all demands. Mr. Knight is an especial favorite here, and if he comes again will be greeted with a full house.

(REV.) D. M. RANKIN.

Ilion, N. Y., June 12, 1878.

The largest audience of the season gathered in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening to hear the entertainment given by Alfred J. Knight, which was the most enjoyable and meritorious of any ever given in Ilion. Mr. Knight is a fine elocutionist and possesses great dramatic power, and is on the road to very high success in his chosen profession.—*Ilion Citizen*, Jan. 25th, 1878.

—Dr. J. M. Lindsey, formerly of Everett, Bedford county, has opened an office in this place for the practice of his profession. He makes a specialty of catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, and cancer. Dr. Lindsey is the discoverer of Lindsey's Blood Searcher, Lindsey's World Renowned Panacea, &c., all of which have a world-wide reputation. We bespeak for him a share of public reputation. Office near the Catholic church.

—Rev. Mr. Linn has just closed a successful pastorate at the Pine Grove M. E. Church, where he has been stationed for the last two years. He preached his farewell sermon Sunday March 9th, and started for Shelby, Shelby Co., Iowa, to which conference he was transferred on the following Wednesday. Mr. L. was deservingly popular among his people, and the best wishes of his congregation follow him to his distant home.

—On the 4th inst. the New York *Graphic* celebrated its sixth birthday by the publication of a supplement, giving a history of illustrated journalism. A most interesting feature of that number of the paper was the fac similies of the first pages of all the illustrated journals of the day.

—J. G. Kurtz, Esq., an ex-editor of the REPUBLICAN, paid our town a visit on Monday. He is now located at Milton, Pa., where he conducts a first-class job printing establishment. Mr. Kurtz's ability as a job printer is well known in this community.

—George Kline, of Pleasant Gap, who has been suffering from sore throat, which seemed to threaten diphtheria, and who was confined to his room, under medical treatment for about a week, was able to resume his college duties last Monday.

—The Altoona depot was illuminated by two electric lights several nights last week. The experiment was so successful that even the railroad people acknowledge it to be a good thing.

—Frank Flynn, a member of the firm of Flynn Brothers, well known as extensive lumbermen, died at Tyrone last Friday.

—Jane Jarett, an insane woman from Worth township, was taken to the Danville Insane Asylum on Monday.

Court Proceedings.

The special term of court ordered for March 10 commenced on Monday week, Judge Orvis presiding:

The case of Centre county vs. the borough of Milesburg in an action for debt resulted in a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $259.27.

Jones, Allport & Co. vs. John S. Gray and wife. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for the sum of $214.37 in No. 181, January term, 1878, and in No. 180, January term, 1878, for the sum of 148.72, subject to the opinion of the court in both cases, on the question of law reserved whether the mechanic's lien as filed is sufficient to bind the estate of Emma T. Gray, the wife of John S. Gray.

M. B. Spar vs. John E. Murray. Tried, and verdict for M. B. Spar in the sum of $237.22.

John S. Gray vs. W. C. McCutcheon. Verdict for plaintiff.

CASES CONTINUED.

D. H. Lutz vs. L. C. & S. C. R. R. Co.

J. H. Stover & J. B. Alexander, Administrators, &c., of Jos. Alexander, vs. G. W. Hoover & Co.

Thos. Merriman vs. John T. Fowler, ejectment.

J. H. Morrison vs. Ed. Brown, action for debt.

Mifflin county National Bank vs. Isaac Underwood & Co., Jesse Underwood's executors, and Joseph Shirk.

Samuel Hall vs. Jacob Mann, ejectment.

Isaac Thomas vs. Lot Stratton, ejectment.

J. B. Parsons vs. G. W. Hoover, action of debt.

Mary Holt vs. Bellefonte & Snow Shoe. R. R.

L. M. Coudreit vs. Mitchell Watson, ejectment.

John S. Gray, use of A. Owen, vs. Hugh Adams was continued at the cost of the plaintiff after a juror had been withdrawn.

H. D. Loveland vs. Jos. Markle, appeal by defendant.

Wm. Witmer vs. W. H. Blair and John W. Cook, action of debt.

Geo. Bartholomew use of Alexander & Bower vs. The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Middle Pennsylvania.

CASES SETTLED.

Alfred F. Martin and George Walker vs. The Penn'a R. R. Co.

Joseph E. Mitchell and Eliza L. Mitchell, his wife, vs. D. M. Wagner.

S. D. Ball use of Philipsburg Savings Bank vs. Jacob Yearick, with notice to Perry W. McDowell and all terre tenants. Settled by judgement being entered in favor of plaintiffs in the sum of $450 and costs.

In the case of John Hill vs. John T. Fowler, an appeal of defendant from the Justice of the peace, the plaintiff not appearing, after proclamation, judgement of non suit was entered by the Court.

—All our readers who desire to enjoy a "feast of reason and a flow of soul," should attend the entertainment to be given by Mr. Alfred J. Knight, in Humes' Hall, next Monday evening, March 24th. The price of admission has been fixed at the popular price of fifty cents for reserved seats and 25 for gallery. This is going to be a rare entertainment, such as it is seldom the good fortune of Bellefonters to hear. All who fail to improve this opportunity for instruction, amusement and entertainment, will regret it ever after.

—Walter E. Howe, First, Lieut. of 4th Artillery U. S. A. and commandant of the State College cadets, hurt his back last Wednesday evening while assisting to move a piano in the college chapel. The Lieutenant sprained his back about four years ago while connected with Cook's command, on the western frontier, since which time he has had to be very careful of his spine.

—Last Thursday evening Mr. Samuel Bailey entertained a number of his friends at his residence in Boalsburg, at which time the usual social festivities were indulged in; refreshments were served at the proper time, and all present had an enjoyable time.

—Rev. Pennypacker, of the Second M. E. church, Danville, assisted at the Methodist prayer meeting last Wednesday night. His spirited remarks were listened to with great attention. Mr. Pennypacker was in town visiting his sister, Mrs. Bobb.

—Hon. Seth H. Yocum went to Washington last Saturday night, and yesterday at noon, so far as we know, took his seat in the Forty-sixth Congress, where he will remain, if Mr. Curtin can't oust him.

—Wanted, at the State College, a steam fire engine, a town clock, a city hall, and then, a traveling troupe to sing H. M. S. Pinafore for the benefit of local correspondents.

—This community was gladdened last Saturday morning by the appearance of a few struggling snow flakes.

A Successful Pastor.

Trinity M. E. church, Lock Haven, loses its popular pastor, Rev. S. Creighton, at this conference. In all, he has spent six years with this charge—his first appointment dating from 1865, and the second from 1876. The last three years of his ministry have been successful beyond the expectations of the most sanguine—successful not only in a spiritual view, but financially. When Rev. Creighton assumed control, in 1876, the church property was encumbered with a debt of $14,000. To-day it is less than $6,000—a most gratifying exhibit. And the most astounding part of this financial success is this: out of over $8,000 in subscriptions pledged to him during these three years, *less than one-sixth of one per cent.* will be lost. At the last quarterly conference, suitable resolutions were adopted and presented to the retiring pastor. A similar course was also taken in the Sunday-school.

Sunday last his ministry closed, and large congregations attended services. The assemblage in the evening numbered more than a thousand, many of whom appeared at the altar after service and bade him farewell. Rev. Creighton has done nobly, considering the many difficulties with which he had to contend.

—Mrs. Moses Thompson, of Centre Furnace, met with a painful accident last Friday week. She had just gone out into the side yard, and stepping upon a piece of smooth ice she slipped and fell heavily on her right side. She was carried into the house and medical assistance immediately called in, when it was found that no bones had been fractured but that she was severely bruised. Since that time she has been unable to move her right limb and has to be moved from one position to another. We are glad to state that her sufferings are not so severe as they were a few days ago, and it is believed that she has received no internal injuries. Mrs. T. is about sixty years of age, and the great wonder is that her limb was not badly fractured.

—The Hebrew feast of Purim began at sunset last Saturday week, and continued throughout Sunday. It is a day set apart for commemorating the salvation of the Jews by Esther from the wrath of Haaman. The feast is observed as a day of rejoicing, the exchanging of gifts among friends, and the rendering of aid to the poor. In the synagogues the Book of Esther is read.

—We notice some of our merchants do not close their stores at 8 o'clock. Now, with one or two exceptions, every store in town ought to close at that hour. A large number of merchants signed an agreement, binding themselves to this, and there were a few who would not sign the document, but promised to close. Come to time, gentlemen.

—The redoutable Monroe Coolbaugh came up from Lock Haven last evening with a skin full of stone blind. In exactly fifty-seven minutes after his arrival, Monroe found himself soliloquizing in the interior of the borough refrigerator. Coolbaugh is a riverman, and was, we presume, going back to make another trip.

—Our town has a literary society composed exclusively of young ladies, who meet at the residence of the various members and read history, &c. No gentlemen are admitted to the sessions, which would seem to indicate that the ladies are bound for old maidhood.

—Rev. Yocum has gone to Bloomsburg to attend the annual meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Conference of the M. E. church. It is expected that he will return to this charge. During his first year he made many friends, who will gladly welcome his return.

—Beware, farmers! Don't get the Oliver chilled plow mixed up with my South Bend chilled plow. They are separate and distinct plows. Come and I will show you the advantages I claim.—H. K. Hicks.

—A man from up the country came into town last Wednesday and claimed the Newfoundland dog recently in the possession of Logan Hose Co. Before leaving town the animal was sold to a Bellefonter.

—The Holman Liver Pad Co. have appointed F. P. Green as their regular agent for the sale of their preparations, and a full supply of their goods will be found at his drug store.

—The second walking match at Lock Haven resulted in a victory for Haivland, who walked the 100 miles inside of 30 hours, having 40 minutes to spare.

—John Barnes is the most expeditious Plumber in this county. Shop at Twitmire's stove store.

—Al. Garman and father have arrived from Hot Springs, Ark.

Sale Register.

MARCH 19th.—T. H. Davidson, Benner twp. Stock, tools and furniture.

MARCH 22nd.—E. B. Heston, at Oak Hall. Wagons and furniture.

MARCH 21.—Wm. F. Thompson, Patton township; at 10 a. m. Horses, cows, sheep, hogs, farming implements, vinegar, etc.

MARCH 25.—James Iddings, Boggs township; at 1 o'clock p. m. Horses of all descriptions, cows, pigs, wagons, plows, harrows, harness, chains, etc.

MARCH 29.—Sarah A. Stambaugh, on road from Unionville to Philipsburg; 12 o'clock m. Cow, shoats, and a lot of new household furniture.

—A roughing roll at Valentines mill broke a few days ago, thereby incurring a large loss. The breaking of the roll necessitated the stopping of the mill.

On the first of April Hon. John B. Linn, attorney-at-law, will occupy the office formerly used by Beaver & Gephart, in General Beaver's late residence, on Allegheny street.

—Persons who have called at Hamill & Thompson's new store, at the State College say that it is the best furnished store in that part of the county.

—Fresh garden seeds just received at Greens' from the well-known establishments of Landreth & Co., Ferry & Co., and Briggs Bros.

—The machine shops of W. P. Duncan & Co., are crowded with work. They have sold a number of their water wheels this season.

—William E. Irwin, Esq., Philipsburg's Notary Public, is in town engineering Commission No. 2, of the Curtin-Yocum contest.

—If you have a cold, use Greens' Compound Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot. It is a pleasant, safe and certain cure.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics. All wool suits to order, fifteen dollars.
2tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this.
2 tf

—The wife of Samuel Van Tries suffered from a slight stroke of paralysis one day last week.

—Chew Jackson's best sweet navy tobacco. vol 11-5-1y

HAPPY VOICES. (Copyrighted.)

How glad happy voices,
Like sweet Sabbath bells,
O'er the hills and the vales,
The glad story tells

of the celebrated STAR PARLOR ORGAN, manufactured by Alleger, Bowlby & Co., Washington, N. J. The finest organ for less money than any in the United States. Write to them.

MARRIED.

SHARER—SMELTZER—On the 13th inst., by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Jacob Sharer, of Zion and Miss Elizabeth Agnes Smeltzer, of Marion township.

MYERS—HUMMEL—On the 9th inst., at the Reformed parsonage, Jacksonville, by Rev. George P. Hartzell, Mr. Maurice Myers, of Walker, to Miss Ettie Hummel, of Snow Shoe.

CASSEL—RUPERT—At the Lutheran parsonage, Pine Grove Mills, on February 15, 1879, by Rev. J. Alfred Koser, Henry Cassel, of Huntingdon county, to Kate Ann Rupert, of Centre county.

WITMER—BOOB—At the same place, by the same, March 9th, William Witmer to Sarah Boob, both of this county.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 19, 1879.

Trade is moving rather slowly, but our merchants are replenishing stock for an active spring campaign, and the competition bids fair to outdo all former rivalry. Our readers should consult our advertising columns before starting out to buy, as we advertise for the most reliable merchants only. None but the reliable and trustworthy get space in these columns.

GRAIN.—The wheat market is very quiet, but the price is firm. Ninety-five cents is the ruling price, but it is worth a dollar per bushel when compared with the Philadelphia market. We predicted months ago that wheat would come to a dollar in our market, and, if we are to judge from the growing crop, it may command more money: but we advise those who have been holding for a dollar to take it when they can get it. When wheat begins to decline in price in the spring of the year it goes very quickly.

The courser grains do not command much attention.

POTATOES are selling at 80 and 90 cents per bushel from store.

APPLES sell @ 50 to 60 cts. from store.

The Curb Market will be reopened on the 23d.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1879.

WHEAT.—Active and higher. Red, $1.12; Amber, $1.14; White, $1.16.

CORN.—Corn, 43 and 44 cts.

RYE.—Sells at 55 to 57 cents.

OATS.—Mixed, 33; White, 34 and 35.

SEED.—Cloverseed 5½ to 6½ ₱ lb.

QUOTATIONS.

Whitewheat per bushel	$ 95
Red wheat	95
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	45
Corn, shelled	45
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$13 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	5
Fresh butter per pound	15
Chickens per pound	6
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	8
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	6
Lard per pound	7
Eggs per doz	15
Potatoes per bushel	80
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	12½
Lemons per doz	40
Dried sweet corn per pound	7
Turkeys per pound	7